INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 57 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

# Government Terms For Jawahar's Release?

## Sircar's Threat To Upset 'Award' Tells In The End

### MAN BEHIND OFFICIAL VICTORY OVER CONGRESS MOTION

### Sir Cawasji Leads Independents To Government Lobby In Jinnah's Absence

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 7.

**Leaderless, the Independent Party caused the collapse of the Congress attack and secured for the Government its first real victory of the session, when by a majority of two votes the Government defeated the motion of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to refuse supplies in respect of the Executive Council.**

**Mr. Jinnah being away at Udaipur on professional duties the Deputy Leader revolted against the Tri-Partite arrangement made by the Party leaders and the Independents either voted with Sir Cowasji Jehangir, their acting leader, or remained neutral with the result that the Government laughed heartily to-day at the expense of the Congress Party. This defeat is all the more biting, because only half an hour before it occurred Mr. S. Satyamurti had pronounced that the Congress was in the House for the purpose of destroying the Government's prestige.**

"We know it now" was the spontaneous murmur from the Government, when Mr. Satyamurti spoke thus, and Sir N. N. Sircar seized the opportunity to drive the wedge further into the Opposition Camp by declaring that the Government was unresponsive, because Congressmen were forcing a situation which would lead to such results.

LAW MEMBER CREATES BOGEY

The honours of the debate were evenly divided, and certainly it cannot be said that the Congress side had the better say. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah made an unusually loud declaration that he would vote with the Congress, if Mr. Desai accepted the Assembly's verdict on the Communal Award.

**Mr. Akhil Dutt's statement that he censured the Government, among others for accepting the Communal Award, gave the Law Member the chance of securing debating point by warning the Muslim members that if the vote was carried, it meant that the Government should reconsider its attitude on the Communal Award.**

SIR COWASJI DOES IT.

Sir James also employed a clever tactics by asking the Congress frankly to state, whether they were in the House for the purpose of obstruction or for constructive co-operation.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir also played on the same theme showing that the Congress wanted the House to so endorse the method of obstruction. Sardar Sant Singh's timely intervention did something to stem the tide of this argument by showing how the Government had disregarded the views of the last co-operating Assembly.

BHORE'S ASSURANCE

The only material point that seemed to have been gained by the Opposition was the categorical assurance by Sir Joseph Bhore that next year the verdict of the Assembly would be accepted on the renewal or termination of the Ottawa Agreement, and his hint of the coming action regarding the import of rice into Madras and the creation of a new type of third-class carriages.

The debate was certainly of a high level and the Government and the Opposition indulged in repartees with the excellent effect.

The lobby situation, however, was most intriguing Mr. Sherwani being ill, the Congress lost one vote, whereas the Government secured the nomination of Mr. Ramchandra to replace Mr. Bajpai who is ill. Again the Congress Whips said that, if Mr. Jinnah had been present, they would have won because beside Mr. Jinnah's vote they should have secured votes of men like Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Gauba and Shafi Daudi who would not have opposed their leader.

INDIANS ALL.

One striking feature of the debate was that the Government case was not defended by the Finance Member or the Home Member but by the two Indian Executive Councillors.

Those Indian elected members who voted with the Government are the Raja of Kollengode, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer, Seth Abdullah Haroon, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Mr. Mody, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mr. G. B. Nairang, Mr. K. L. Gauba, Sir Mehr Shah, Mr. F. H. Pirach, Mr. Giazuddin Muhamed, Mr. Newman, Moulana Shafi Daudi, The Raja of Ammaon, Nawab Saddique Ali and Mr. Bhagchand Soni.

OPPOSITION HOPES.

The Opposition whips hope to defeat the Government on votes for the refusal of supplies to be moved by the Nationalists and the Independents, but there is no doubt that the Government's victory of to-day has put a new

(Continued on page 7.)

## MRS. CORBETT ASHBY RESIGNS

### Protest Against British Govt.'s White Paper On Armament

LONDON, March 7.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby has announced her resignation of the position of a Substitute Delegate to Geneva, in view of the publication of the Government's White Paper on armaments.

**She declares that the White Paper is the last blow against the possibility of successful disarmament convention.**

(Mrs. Corbett-Ashby who recently visited India as a fraternal delegate to the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi holds important positions in the International Women's Movement. She was appointed substitute delegate for the United Kingdom to the Disarmament Conference in 1931.)

EDEN'S DEFENCE.

Defence of Government's White Paper on armaments was put up by Captain Anthony Eden in a speech at Swindon. Captain Eden pointed out that the foreign policy of the British Government was unalterably based upon the League of Nations as the most effective mechanism yet devised to operate such a system, and the moderate measures of defence provided for in the White Paper did not constitute any departure from that policy.

They would continue to work to increase the authority of the League, but this could not absolve them from recognising that all countries did not share in this aim. While the anxiety in Europe and elsewhere had resulted in many countries increasing their armaments, the British armaments have shown no comparable increase.

The White Paper contained no alarmingly revolutionary proposals, and only the minimum needs of national defence were envisaged. There was nothing rigid or eternal in the measures, which could be modified.—Reuter.

## LORD HALIFAX ON INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 6.

Lord Halifax, presenting the awards at Mansion House in the London Chamber of Commerce examinations, commented with gratification on the number of examining centres in India and said that he was constantly told that whatever was the success of the British administration in India, it failed in education owing to the excessively academic bias the curriculum was supposed to have. It was no doubt true that education in India outstripped industrial and technical development and a certain disequilibrium resulted. The remedy was twofold, namely, a gradual development of industry on sound lines and the adjustment of education to it. He hoped that as India more and more assumed responsibility for moulding her own social and commercial future, she would have increasing reason to feel grateful to bodies like the London Chamber.

## FRONTIER COMMISSION

LONDON, Mar. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Fuller, Sir John Simon announced that the question of establishing the Sino-British Frontier Commission under a neutral chairman to investigate the problem of the Burma-Yunnan border was at present being discussed with the Chinese Government.

The Rajah of Parlakemedi has contributed Rs. 20,000 for the Silver Jubilee Fund.

## MUST UNDERTAKE TO GO ABROAD WITH SICK WIFE

*ALLAHABAD, March 7.*

*According to news reached here, Government is believed to be willing to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru forthwith, if he undertakes to go abroad with his wife, who is ailing.—A. P.*

## DEPORTATION OF SPRATT

### There Is No Power Under Existing Law For It, Says Hoare

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Donner asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare would consider taking necessary steps to deport Mr. Philip Spratt from India.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that on release from detention custody on Feb. 16 Mr. Spratt was ordered to remain in the limits of Belgaum Fort where a suitable house was provided for him. There was no power under the existing law to deport Mr. Spratt who was given the option of leaving India when he was arrested. This offer was repeated on the expiry of the period for which Mr. Spratt could be detained in custody but was again declined.

Sir Samuel Hoare informed Mr. Donner that discussions taking place with the maritime powers of Kathiawar ,Cochin and Travancore in respect of sea customs were still in the provisional stage, but he hoped it might be possible to reach a final settlement within the next two or three months.

## BENGAL DRIVE AGAINST "REDS"

### Raids And Arrests, Many Communist Bodies Declared Illegal

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

What is believed to be a definite scheme of anti-Communist drive on the part of the Government of Bengal was initiated to-day when the special branch of police literally combed the whole city raiding offices of the various Labour and Socialistic organisations as a sequel to which about a dozen prominent workers connected with the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Red Trade Union Congress, Port and Dock Workers' Union and the Bengal Youth League, were arrested. Last evening an extraordinary gazette declared that 13 Labour and Communist organisations were illegal. —United Press.

## HUNGER-STRIKE IN PATIALA JAIL

**From Our Special Correspondent.**

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Minister-in-Charge of Jails in the Patiala State has issued the following communique:

"Bhagan Singh, son of Roor Singh of Longowal, Patiala State, a long-term prisoner confined in the Central Jail at Patiala has entered on an 11 days' fast voluntarily with effect from the evening of March 4. All efforts to dissuade him from this act of self-immolation proved futile. He is being kept under constant and careful observation of capable medical officers and all necessary precautions are taken to preserve his life. Such nourishment as is possible under the circumstances is being administered. His Highness' Government will be prepared to permit any of his relations or responsible public man to interview the prisoner in the Central Jail at Patiala with a view to dissuade him from this suicidal act."

The wall of a kacha house in the interior of Lahore city collapsed on Tuesday night as a result of which a Pathan girl aged eighteen was killed.

## RESERVE BANK PROSPECTUS ISSUED

### Capital Of 5 Crores, Divided Into 5 Lakhs Of Shares Of Rs. 100 Each

The prospectus of the Reserve Bank has been issued, inviting the public to apply for shares of Rs. 100 each, applications being received from March 22 to March 25, both days inclusive.

Applications must be in English in the prescribed forms (to be had free of charge at local, head office or any branch of the Imperial Bank of India, any Treasury at District Head Quarters, and any head Post Office) and must be accompanied by a tender of full purchase price of the shares applied for.

The nominal value of the shares assigned to the various parts of the country are as follows:—

Western Area, served by the Bombay Register—Rs. 140 lakhs.
Eastern Area, served by the Calcutta Register—Rs 145 lakhs.
Northern Area, served by the Delhi Register—Rs. 115 lakhs.
Southern Area, served by the Madras Register—Rs. 70 lakhs.
Burma Area, served by the Burma Register—Rs. 30 akhs.

No person can be regstered as a share-holder in more than one register, and no person shall be registered as a share-holder, who is not domiciled in India, either as an Indian subject or subject of an Indian State. British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or Company Registered under the Indian Companies Act.

### Regulation Of Dividend

The following are relevant provisions from the prospectus issued:—

Applications will be received from the 22nd March 1935 to the 25th March 1935, both days inclusive, from persons qualified to be registered as shareholders in one of the areas defined subject to the proviso that if at any time before the last date mentioned above the number of applicants who have applied for 5 or more shares each in any particular area exceeds one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to that area (vide section 4 (5) of the Act), the acceptance of further applications for less then 5 shares may be thereafter discontinued in that area without previous notice to the public.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one-elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuat to funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor-General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the 4th Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the

(Continued on page 8.)

## Princes' Mission For Britain

### Changed Outlook Towards Federation?

### Hoare's Hands To Be Strengthened In His Fight Against Diehards

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

**I understand that shortly, there will be another announcement regarding the Princes' attitude towards Federation which may strengthen the Secretary of State's hands in fighting the Die-hards.**

**The Maharaja of Patiala and others are shortly leaving for England on the same mission.**

**The fact however remains that the feeling here is that Princes have exploited the situation to the maximum. One who has closely followed the situation summed up the position to me like this:—**

"The British Government made an absolute declaration that there could be no responsibility at the centre without Federation and if the bill did not contain responsibility at the Centre then the entire scheme of reforms would drop. The reason why the British Government took this view was that they felt that Federal Governments would be dominated by representatives of Indian States and of minorities and that, these representatives would be more helpful than even the existing official bloc to ensure that the economic interests of Britain were not sacrificed by the future national government of India. The way in which this was to be done was that the Political Department's control over Princes would remain as supreme as to-day through the exercise of paramountcy, that Indian States would be allowed to remain absolute autocrats 'vis a vis' their subjects and that their existing safeguards in this regard would be doubled. Further that the Indian States' representatives would have the most influential voice in the affairs of British India this being ensured by the fact there is nothing in the fact to bar their voting even on matters of exclusively British Indian interests.

PRINCES DEMAND CHANGES IN BILL

In return for this surrender of their political position, which British Indians had built up during the past 50 years, they had hoped that through federal subjects which Indian States would surrender, there would work invisible influence in the policy of Indian States. Princes are now working hard to destroy this federal influence by demanding material changes in the Bill.

The Secretary of State, afraid of being outwitted by the Diehards has no alternative but to pacify the Princes because unless he does so federation fails and with it the entire scheme drops and he comes out as a man who has lost his pet scheme.

COMPLICATING SITUATION.

Another factor complicating situation is that some Princes did originally combine with the Die-hards. Again they make public declaration in one tune and write private letters in another tune. It is now dawning on Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Winston Churchill that some of the Princes had thus been playing one against another without perhaps meaning to stand by either of them. The fact however remains that the Federal Scheme, if modified as proposed by Princes, would mean that whereas British India and Indian States' subjects get no say in respect of the autocratic rule of the Princes, the latter has swallowed all weightages and rights of nominations of their representatives and their replacement at their sweet will at any time and now wish to destroy even the little influence which British India would indirectly have gained through the surrender by them of federal subjects."

ANEY'S MOVE TO REFUSE SUPPLIES

The position as explained by this authority to me is thus one of intriguing interest and I am told that the reason why Mr. Aney, the Leader of the Nationalist Party proposes to move refusal of supplies for Political Department is because he is dissatisfied with the Federal Scheme and wishes to get a direct vote of the Assembly against the scheme so that Federation may be abandoned.

MENACE TO FEDERATION

My impression therefore is that, Federation stands to-day in greater danger than ever of being wiped out and that this aspect of the case has caused the authorities in London, real concern. Some members of the Assembly are busy preparing lists of subjects on which British India stands to lose by permitting the States' influence to dominate the federal machinery both through weightage and financial backing which Princes would command in an unrestricted measure.

## STOP PRESS

### GREEK REBELS OCCUPY MITYLENE ISLAND

(Special Cable)

ATHENS, March 7.

The rebel cruiser "Averoff" arrived off the Island of Mitylene and a picket of troops have occupied the capital of the Island.

### NEW GOVERNOR FOR ITALIAN SOMALILAND

(Special Cable)

ROME, March 7.

General Graziani has been appointed Governor of Italian Somaliland vice Signor Maurizio Rava. It is also officially announced that 1,000 Italian Air Force men have left Genoa for Mogadiscio and additional Air Force material has been ordered.

# TABULATED ADLETS
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**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted Commercial Artists, Gujarati** Stenographer, Engineers, Retired Station Master, Storekeeper and 4 qualified Nurses on 80/-. Apply personally Goldwyn & Lowbrow, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road. (3819).

**Wanted: Ry. Bookstall Clerk for** Miraj. Cash security Rs. 200. Salary Rs. 20. Commission on sales 2 per cent. Apply with testimonials, Higginbothams, Madras. (9752).

**Wanted a Gujarati knowing good** correspondence and Typewriting, Shorthand will get preference. Apply Box 3816, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted at once some Capable** Assistants as Store-keeper to push the sale of Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and House rent extra. All correspondence must be in English. For particulars apply immediately to "BECPWO", Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3812).

**Wanted a Litho Transferer,** knowing Litho Stone and Zinc Plates Transfer Process. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3795).

**Wanted one Litho Artist, know**ing to work on Litho Stones and Zinc Plates. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3796).

**Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay** Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

### 10. SITUATIONS WANTED

**Influential youngman recently** returned from England after having received first class academic and practical training in Banking and Finance wants to join a firm of Share and Stock Brokers. Thoroughly capable and hard-working. Highest references. write Post Box 930, Bombay. (3824).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Just Out Just Out**
**'Handbook of Indian**
***MILITARY 'ACADEMY'***
Contains complete answers to questions (excepting History & French) set at entrance examination held for admission to Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and Royal Air Force College, Cranwell during 1932 and 1933. Re. 1/8 per examination. Rs. 6 for complete set. Solved by University Record Breakers and eminent Professors. India's only publication on the subject. CAREERS, Lahore.

### 44. MEDICAL.

**For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy:** Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras (3629)

### 73. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted—Experienced and hard-**working travelling Agents all over India for the sale of our Hosiery and cloth goods. Commission will be allowed. Please apply sharp for particulars to: Hamira Mal Ram Kishen Sethi & Co., Ludhiana. (3814).

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**
to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Gentleman with 47 years' experi**ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

### 103. LIVE STOCK

**For Sale: As owner leaving India** one thorough bred well-trained Irish Mare and a beautifully trained winner gelding. Apply Dr. Ardeshir, 249, Hornby Road. (3823)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .... Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 3rd Insertion | .... Rs. 4-8-0 |
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Public Notices

NOTICE

All the 18 Arrack Shops in the Madras City will be Re-sold in Public Auction in one lot for the lease, commencing from 1-4-1935 and ending on 31-3-1936 by the Collector of Chingleput and Madras at his Office in the Old High Court Buildings, Madras on 15-3-1935 commencing from 12 noon. The conditions of sale can be ascertained from the office of the Collector of Chingleput and Madras, G.P.O., Madras.

J. B. BROWN.
Collector of Chingleput and Madras.
Madras, dated 2-3-1935.
9739.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Mahomedalli Mulla Amiruddin and Mr. Nomanbhoy Abdulhussein carrying on business in partnership at Nagdevi Street, Bombay, in the name and style of "The Dawoodi Indian Paint Co." have sold to Mr. Salebhoy Nomanbhoy all the stock-in-trade of and concerning the business of the said firm of the Dawoodi Indian Paint Co.; all the debts and liabilities, and the outstandings and assets due by and owing to the said firm of the Dawoodi Indian Paint Company shall be paid and received respectively by the said Mr. Salebhoy Nomanbhoy who will carry on the business in the same premises in his own name or otherwise 'but not' in the name of "The Dawoodi Indian Paint Co."

Bombay, dated this 7th day of March 1935.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Mulla Amiruddin.
9754


# The CARLTON
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## RESERVE BANK INAUGURATION NUMBER

### Early April Supplement of Indian Finance

In celebration of the creation of the Reserve Bank of India, "Indian Finance" has arranged to issue, early in April, a Reserve Bank Inauguration Number, to mark the importance of the occasion, to set out the significance of the institution, and to stress its meaning to national economic well-being.

The Special Supplement will be a fitting commemoration number: more, it will be a fully educative record.

It will seek to educate the lay public on the mysteries of reserve banking, the exact place of the Reserve Bank in the national banking system and general national economy, the status and the balance-sheet-story of the member banks that will be joining the reserve banking system.

Special articles have been fixed up, of which the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—
(1) "Empire Central Banks" by Sir Cecil Kisch.
(2) "Central Banking and World Depression" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(3) "Future of Gold Standard" by Mr. Maurice Green, Editor of the "Financial News," London.
(4) "My Plan for Nationalising Central Banks" by Mr. Francis Williams, City Editor of the "Daily Herald," London.
(5) "Recent Changes in Central Banking Technique and Practice" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(6) "The Bank for International Settlements—its past, present and future" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
Full balance-sheet studies of each of the important banks will be furnished in the Special Number.

We have also arranged for various articles on various aspects of the Reserve Bank of India, its constitution, its working, its relation to the money market, its significance to national banking development, its co-ordination with Treasury authorities, etc.

Rates for advertisement are Rs 200 per page and Rs. 125 per half page.

The price per copy of the Special Number is Rs. 3. But it will be supplied free to subscribers of "Indian Finance."

Non-subscribers of "Indian Finance" who wish to have copies of the Reserve Bank Inauguration Number must register their orders before March 10. Such orders should be sent to:—Secretary (circulation), "Indian Finance," Calcutta, together with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 3 per copy.

MANAGING EDITOR,
"Indian Finance,"
20, British Indian St.,
Calcutta.


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## *HOME FOR INDIAN SAILORS*

### *Popularity Of Bombay Institution Increases*

The annual meeting of the patrons of the Indian Sailor's Home was held on Wednesday at the Society's premises, Musjid Bunder Siding Road, with Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe in the chair.

The Home was started in 1931 with the primary object of providing comfortable living accommodation for those classes of Indian seamen who have to spend lengthy periods in Bombay awaiting re-employment and who, for the most part, have hitherto been dependent on squalid and crowded lodging where they live in very insanitary and sordid conditions. The floating population of Indian seamen in Bombay was estimated at about 5000, of which about 800 to 1000 were men recruited from distant parts of Northern India whose need for decent accommodation was more urgent than those recruited from coastal districts in the Presidency. The Home thus supplied a long-felt want.

The management of the Home was vested in a committee which included the shipping Master, representatives of the Governments of India and Bombay, the Port Trust, the two local Chambers of Commerce, the Royal Bombay Seamen's Society and the National Seamen's Union.

The annual report for the year 1934 stated that the popularity of the Home was steadily increasing among Indian seamen as could be seen from the increase in the daily number of residents which was 271 in 1933 and 325 in the year under review. The maximum number of residents in any one day was 397, and the rising strength justified the recent decision of the Committee to take in hand the extension of the east wing. This extension would also provide suitable quarters for the Superintendent and more suitable accommodation for the purpose of storage and kits.

The management of the home continued to be satisfactory in every respect and the Committee were very pleased with the manner in which the Superintendent, Mr. Syed Mahomed had carried out his duties.

The statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet as certified by the Auditor revealed a satisfactory financial position. It was hoped that it would soon be financially possible for the inauguration of a catering scheme which would undoubtedly be a great benefit to the residents of the Home.

Mr W. R. S. Sharpe in a brief speech said that it had been a great pleasure and privilege to him to be associated with an institution which catered to the well-being of Indian seamen. As a community, they were an important factor in the progress and prosperity of Bombay and they were also a splendid and most deserving body of men of whom any community might well be proud. He hoped that the Home would go on from strength to strength and that Bombay would always maintain its reputation for looking after the welfare of the sea-faring population.

(Continued from column 7.)

exports which would bring you handsome revenue which you could well utilize either for carrying out improvements or your reform schemes or if you are so minded, you might give relief to the poor in reduction of pernicious salt taxes or the much abused Bombay Tobacco tax, or remission in postage, income-tax or land revenue.

I hope this will receive your very serious attention, and would be given effect to.

# Bhavnagar Treasury Overflowing

## But Little Money Spent For Education And Medical Relief

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, March 5.

The Administration Report of the Bhavnagar state of 1932-1933 is published. The outstanding features are the Debt Redemption scheme of the state, and further increase in the income of 27 lacs of rupees, as against the previous year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenues derived by the State from land railway, customs, excise, and various other sources was Rs. 1,69,24,581 in the year 1932-33 as against the previous year, when it was Rs. 1,42-000-817. Land Revenue in the year 1932-33 was Rs. 27,76,732, as against Rs. 25,55,874 in the previous year. The world and specially India have not recovered from world depression. Prices were extraordinarily low of the food grains and other articles. Such low prices had made the agriculturists helpless. So the increase of two lacs of rupees in land revenue in the year 1932-33 is hardly understandable, when the poor peasantry was fighting a hard battle of life and death.

LAND REVENUE AND THE PEASANTS.

The land revenue of the state is Rs. 27,76,732 in the year 1932-33. Rupees 5,32,730 was spent after the collection of land revenue. The number of State Khatedars is approximately 25,000 and it is the agriculturists which fill the State treasury every year whether the times are hard or normal. Rs. 32,317 was spent on agriculture. This is no way satisfactory and, encouraging

EDUCATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

People whether living in urban or rural areas expect always liberality from the State as far as education and medical relief are concerned. Education and medical relief are considered fundamental requisites in civilized states. Bhavnagar though a highly prosperous trading centre spent only a poor amount of Rs. 168,361 after medical relief for a population of 5,00,000. Out of that sum nearly Rs. 1,15,000 is spent in the city of Bhavnagar. Figures will show that majority of rural population do not receive any sort of medical relief in Bhavnagar state. Rs. 5,57,879 was spent after education in the year 1932-33. Expenditure in the department of police is Rs. 2,70,005. Bhavnagar State has ten municipalities, including the Bhavnagar city municipality. The amount spent after public health, hygience, and sanitation in all the municipalities was Rs. 1,68,361. Expenditure of the city municipality was Rs. 1,32,304 while that of the Mahal municipalities was Rs. 73,364 in the year, 1932-33. The amount of expenditure after public recreation was Rs. 6,560.

ADVANCEMENT OF LOANS.

Bhavnagar is becoming a highly flourishing centre for commerce, trade and industry. The State treasury is overflowing with money. The following are the figures of the amounts of loans advanced by Bhavnagar State to various other Indian States.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dhrangadhra State | 36,000.00 |
| 2 | Bikaner State | 40,000.00 |
| 3 | Jasden State | 4,30,542 |
| 4 | Panna State | 4,50,542 |
| 5 | Maler Kotla State | 14,39,193 |
| 6 | Bhavalpur State | 13,15,748 |
| 7 | Alwar State | 15,37,659 |
| | Total | 1,28,50,973 |

Loans advanced to Bhayats, and girasiyas Rs. 603,993.

Loans advanced to merchants Rs. 31,07,967.

RESERVE FUNDS.

The following figures show the amount of Reserve Funds piling year after year in various departments.

(A) Bank Reserve Fund Rs. 17,99,341.
(B) Railway Reserve Fund Rs. 1,14,37,174.
(C) Port Development Fund Rs. 73,89,732.

UNPRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

The figures mentioned above will speak for themselves. The State which has liberated the peasantry from the grip of money-lenders is itself playing the role of a big money-lender. The hoarding instinct of the State authorities has not inspired them to invest and spend money after real welfare of the rural population which constitutes an asset for the State. Inspite of the enormous increase in the income of the State, the amounts spent after education, medical relief, public health and sanitation, rural welfare, and public recreation hardly justifies the position and attitude of a progressive and prosperous first class State. The poverty, lack of employment, extinction of cottage industries, and starving of technical institutions have not engaged the attention of the state, which is really sad.

# Prevent Unnecessary Slaughter Of Cattle

## Indian Cotton Exchange Urges Finance Member Not To Remove Duty On Hides And Skins

Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange has addressed the following to the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India:—

Sir,

My Exchange congratuates you on producing a surplus budget, but my Exchange being more interested in cotton and agriculture, respectfully draws your attention to the fact that India is poorer in agricultural cattle compared with the other countries and agriculturists are in hopeless condition, and for want of agricultural cattle, the land are neither properly tilled nor manured, and the result is that proper revenue to Government is not recovered from the agriculturists. The free export of hides and skins brought about the posity of agricultural cattle and your predecessor, on proper representations being made to them, levied the export duty.

By your present budget, you propose to forego and remove the said duty especially at a time when we require more fund for assisting the helpless agriculturists.

CONTINUE DUTY

It is therefore respectfully suggested that the said export duty be not removed but be continued as otherwise there would be unnecessary slaughter of cattle because it pays butcher to kill agricultural cattle for the purpose of securing skins, bones fat and blood for trade purposes and the agricultural land remains untilled and unmanured which is dead loss to the country and loss of income to Government.

GOLD EXPORT

The next point that attracts the attention is the uninterrupted gold export from the figures of shipment, you will have been pleased to notice that within the last two years, the shipments have exceeded by Rs. 25,000,000,000 without going into the question as to whether the export is or is not beneficial for India especially when other foreign countries are not able to quench their thirst for the yellow metal. There is no reason why India should part with it too cheaply. The exodus has commenced when the gold was quoted at Rs. 24 to Rs 25 per tola and this drain has not stopped with Rs. 36 per tola.

If people in the foreign countries and their government and especially America and European countries, are anxious to hoard the yellow metal, why should they have facilities for getting it cheap from India?

POOR MAN'S LOT

Your treasury is not ushwith money. The poor man has not his one-quarter or even half an anna postcard or half anna letter. A poor man with an income of over a thousand rupees, is not only being penalised, but the zulum of the income-tax staff, especially in city like Bombay, as I had shown to your predecessor, Sir George Schuster five years ago, is increasing daily and since 1929 it has increased considerably.

Cost of recovery on smaller amounts are disproportionate as the increasing expenditure on the income-tax staff shows, and the poor man wants redress on such items which you could very well give them by taxing the export of gold. He who wants to sell his hoarded gold, and he would not mind if he realises a rupee or two more or less, per ounce. The European and American countries are gold thirsty, and there is no reason when they are anxious to have an article, they should not pay for it.

EXCHANGE'S SUGGESTION

My Exchange suggests your levying at least Rs. 3 per ounce and not exeeeding Rs 5 on all gold

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

PROSPECTUS

# The RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

**Incorporated under the Reserve Bank of India Act (II of 1934)**

**ISSUE FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION OF SHARES OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA OF Rs. 100 EACH.**

The shares are issued subject to the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act (II of 1934) and allotment will be made in accordance with section 6 of that Act, an extract of which is attached.

Under Notification No. D. 825-F, dated the 2nd March 1935, issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 47 (extract attached) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the cumulative dividend to be payable in accordance with the provisions of that section of the Act is fixed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

1. Applications will be received from the 22nd March 1935 to the 25th March 1935, both days inclusive, from persons qualified to be registered as shareholders in one of the areas defined in the First Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act (copy attached), subject to the proviso that if at any time before the last date mentioned above the number of applicants who have applied for 5 or more shares each in any particular area exceeds one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to that area [*vide* section 4 (5) of the Act], the acceptance of further applications for less than 5 shares may be thereafter discontinued in that area without previous notice to the public.

(Applications sent in before the opening date will be accepted but such early applications will not receive any preference in the event of the issue going to allotment nor will they be dealt with before the opening date of the issue. Applications may also be sent by post, but should be accompanied by the requisite remittance.)

Applications will be received at—

(*a*) any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India in India;

(*b*) any treasury at the headquarters of a district in British India where there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India, and

(*c*) any Head Post Office in India.

Applications should be made at an office situated in the particular area in which the applicant is qualified to be registered as a shareholder. A list of the various offices that will be receiving applications in each area is attached (Appendix I). No subscriber should make more than one application.

NOTE.—An application from a corporate body may be signed on its behalf by a duly constituted attorney. In every other case the application must be signed by the applicant himself, and in the case of an application for joint holding, by all the joint applicants. Except as above, applications will not be received if signed by one person on behalf of another (*e.g.*, an attorney, a guardian), nor will applications be received from firms in the firm name.

(Application forms may be obtained free of charge at any of the offices mentioned above.)

2. Applications must be in English in the form attached and must be accompanied by the tender of the full purchase price of the shares applied for.

*(N.B.—Applications in which the forms have not been correctly filled in or which are incomplete will be summarily rejected.)*

3. Payment must be made in cash or by cheque on a bank situated at the place at which the application is being made. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the office at which the application is presented.

4. The price of one share is Rs. 100.

5. The attention of intending subscribers is invited to the provisions of sections 4, 47, 48 and 57 of the Reserve Bank of India Act (Act II of 1934), extracts of which are attached.

6. Allotment letters will be issued to the subscribers whose applications have been accepted, in full or in part, by the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India through the respective offices at which the relative applications were received as soon as practicable after allotment.

7. Refunds of subscriptions, or portions of subscriptions in respect of which no shares have been allotted, will be made as soon as possible after allotment. If, however, the contingency mentioned in the proviso to paragraph 1 above materialises, arrangements will be made to refund the money earlier. Without waiting for the allotment the whole amount received from applicants for less than 5 shares and the amount representing the excess over the purchase price of 5 shares received from applicants for more than 5 shares will be returned to the persons concerned at the earliest opportunity. The balance of the amount received from the latter will be refunded after the allotment has been made if the applicant has not been allotted any shares. *No interest will be paid on any amount so refunded.*

8. Allotment letters will be exchanged for share certificates as soon as can be conveniently arranged. One share certificate will be issued to each allottee in respect of the total number of shares allotted to him. An announcement will be made in the press by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India when the certificates are ready for issue. The holders of these allotment letters should then send them to the Secretary to the Central Board, Reserve Bank of India, 8, Council House Street, Calcutta, by registered post. The share certificates will be delivered to the holders from the office at which the applications were tendered.

By order of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India.

S. S. RACHHPAL,
*Secretary to the Central Board.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 8th March* 1935.

## THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
## FORM OF APPLICATION OF SHARES

(SCORE OUT UNNECESSARY ITEMS.)

BOMBAY CALCUTTA DELHI MADRAS RANGOON REGISTER.

I/We _____

herewith tender—

Cash/Cheque Rs. _____

and request that* _____ shares of the Reserve Bank of India of the total value of Rs. _____

may be allotted to me/us in terms of the Prospectus issued by the Bank.

I/We am/are ordinarily resident

2. _____ at † _____

My/Our principal place (s) of business is/are

‡ 3. I/We am/are domiciled in India and am/are not (a) minor(s) and am/are

(an) Indian subject(s) of His Majesty; or

(a) subject(s) of § (State in India).

‡ 3. I/We am/are (a) British subject(s) not (a) minor(s) and am/are ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom

(a country in His Majesty's Dominions)

‡ 3. We are

(*a*) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913); or

(*b*) a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912); or

(*c*) a society registered under Act (*i.e.*, any law other than the Co-operative Societies Act in force in British India relating to Co-operative Societies; or

(*d*) a scheduled bank; or

(*e*) a corporation/company incorporated by or under [an Act of Parliament or any law in force in the United Kingdom.

(a country in His Majesty's Dominions)

4. I/We hereby certify that the statements made above are correct and that I/We, whether individually or jointly with others, have not applied for and shall not apply for, shares in the Reserve Bank of India in respect of the place of residence or business mentioned above, or of any other place of residence or business, or in any other Register.

Signature _____

Name in full (block capitals) _____

Address _____

Father's name in full (block capitals) _____

Dated the March 1935.

*For record in the office receiving the application.*

No.

Specimen signature of applicant _____

*N.B.*—In case of joint applicants the specimen signature should be of the person signing first in the application.

* Here enter number of shares required both in figures and block capitals, *e.g.*, 1 (ONE).

† Full Postal address and name of Province or State should be given.

‡ Strike out the portion not applicable: *see* section 4 (3) of the Act.

§ Fill in the name of the State.

‖ Fill in the name of the country.

‡ Strike out the portion not applicable: *see* section 4 (3) of the Act.

‖ Fill in the name of the country.

### THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT (II OF 1934).

SECTIONS 4, 47, 48 AND 57.

(See preamble to and paragraph 5 of the Prospectus.)

4. (1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not—

(*a*) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty or a subject of a State in India, or

(*b*) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the Government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, or

(*c*) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the Government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India,

shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification, in the *Gazette of India*, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely—

(*a*) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees;

(*b*) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees;

(*c*) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees;

(*d*) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees;

(*e*) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees.

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares; and, if the number of such applicants is greater than 1/5th of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than 1/5th of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than 5 shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8) any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor-General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Governor-General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

* * * * * * * * *

47. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor-General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the 4th Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount, shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

* * * * * * * * *

48. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities".

* * * * * * * * *

57. (1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor-General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor-General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of 75 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than 1 per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of 25 per cent.

### THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT (ACT II OF 1934).

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See paragraph 1 of the Prospectus.)

*Areas served by the various Share Registers.*

I. THE WESTERN AREA, served by the Bombay Register, shall consist of—

the Bombay Presidency including Sind, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, Baroda, Khairpur, the Western India States, the Central India States (including Makrai but excluding Rewah and other States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand), the Gujerat States, Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

II. THE EASTERN AREA, served by the Calcutta Register, shall consist of—

the Bengal Presidency, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Sikkim, Manipur, Cooch-Behar, Tripura, the Eastern States, Rewah and other States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and the Khasi States.

III. THE NORTHERN AREA, served by the Delhi Register, shall consist of—

the United Provinces, Delhi, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan, Kashmir, the Punjab States, excluding Khairpur, the Simla Hill States, Dujana, Pataudi, Kalsia, Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal, Benares, the Rajputana States including Palanpur and Danta, Gwalior, Khaniadhana, Kalat, Las Bela, Hunza, Nagir, Amb, Chitral, Dir, Phulera and Swat.

IV. The Southern area, served by the Madras Register, shall consist of—

the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Mysore and the Madras States.

V. THE BURMA AREA, served by the Rangoon Register, shall consist of—

Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bawlake, Kantarawadi and Kyebogyi.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 47.)

*Scale of Additional Dividend Payable to Shareholders.*

A. If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is five per centum and so long as the share capital of the Bank is five crores of rupees—

(1) if the surplus does not exceed four crores of rupees—*Nil*;

(2) if the surplus exceeds four crores of rupees—

(*a*) out of such excess up to the first one and a half crores of rupees—a fraction equal to one-sixtieth;

(*b*) out of each successive additional excess up to one and a half crores of rupees—one-half of the fraction payable out of the next previous one and a half crores of excess:

Provided that the additional dividend shall be a multiple of one-eighth of one per cent. on the share capital, the amount of the surplus allocated thereto being rounded up or down to the nearest one-eighth of one per cent. on the share capital.

B. If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is below five per centum, the said fraction of onesixtieth shall be increased in the ratio of the difference between six and the fixed rate to unity.

C. When the original share capital of the Bank has been increased or reduced, the said fraction of onesixtieth shall be increased or diminished in proportion to the increase or reduction of the share capital.

### APPENDIX I.

(See paragraph 1 of Prospectus.)

LIST OF OFFICES WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED.

IN THE WESTERN AREA SERVED BY THE BOMBAY REGISTER.

*Imperial Bank Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE. | Hyderabad (Sind). | Nasik. |
| Ahmedabad. | Indore. | Poona. |
| Ahmedabad City. | Jalgaon. | Poona City. |
| Ahmednagar. | Jubbulpore. | Porbandar. |
| Akola. | Karachi. | Raipur. |
| Amraoti. | Katni. | Rajkot. |
| Bhopal. | Khamgaon. | Sandhurst Road (Bom.). |
| Broach. | Khandwa. | Secunderabad. |
| Byculla (Bombay). | Larkana. | Sholapur. |
| Dhulia. | Mandvi (Bombay). | Sukkur. |
| Godhra. | Nadiad. | Surat. |
| Hubli. | Nagpur. | Wardha. |
| Hyderabad (Deccan). | Nanded. | Yeotmal. |

*Treasuries.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balaghat. | Chhindwara. | Mirpurkhas, Thar and Parker. |
| Baroda. | Dadu. | Nawabshah. |
| Belgaum. | Dharwar. | Ratnagiri. |
| Betul. | Drug. | Satara. |
| Bhandara. | Hoshangabad. | Sabar Kantha, Palanpur. |
| Bijapur, Kaladgi. | Kaira. | Satara. |
| Bilaspur. | Kanara, Karwar. | Saugor. |
| Buldana. | Mandla. | Thana. |
| Chanda. | | |

*Post Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad. | Buldana. | Nagpur. |
| Ahmednagar. | Chanda. | Nasik. |
| Akola. | Dharwar. | Neemuch. |
| Alibag. | Dhulia. | Poona. |
| Amraoti. | Hosbangabad. | Raipur. |
| Baroda. | Hyderabad (Deccan). | Rajkot. |
| Belgaum. | Hyderabad (Sind). | Ratnagiri. |
| Bhavnagar. | Indore. | Satara. |
| Bhopal. | Jalgaon. | Saugor Cantt. |
| Bhuj. | Jubbulpore. | Sholapur. |
| Bijapur. | Kaira. | Sukkur. |
| Bilaspur. | Karachi. | Surat. |
| Bombay. | Khandwa. | Thana. |
| Broach. | Karwar. | Wadhwan Camp. |

IN THE EASTERN AREA SERVED BY THE CALCUTTA REGISTER.

*Imperial Bank Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CALCUTTA LOCAL HEAD OFFICE. | Dacca. | Jamshedpur. |
| Asansol. | Darbhanga. | Muzaffarpur. |
| Bhagalpur. | Darjeeling. | Mymensingh. |
| Burra Bazaar (Calcutta). | Dhanbad. | Narainguni. |
| Chandpur (Tipperah). | Dibrugarh. | Park Street (Calcutta). |
| Chapra. | Gaya. | Patna. |
| Chittagong. | Howrah. | Purnea. |
| Clive Street (Calcutta). | Jalpaiguri. | Shillong. |
| Cuttack. | | |

*Treasuries.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Angul. | Hazaribagh. | Nowgong, Assam. |
| Backerganj, Barisal. | Hooghly. | Nowgong, Bundelkhand. |
| Balasore. | Jessore. | Pabna. |
| Bankura. | Kamrup, Gauhati. | Palamau, Daltonganj. |
| Birbhum, Suri. | Khulna. | Puri. |
| Bogra. | Lushai Hills, Aijal. | Rajshahi. |
| Burdwan. | Malda. | Ranchi. |
| Cachar, Silchar. | Manbhum, Purulia. | Rangpur. |
| Champaran, Motihari. | Manipur Imphal. | Sambalpur. |
| Darrang, Tezpur. | Midnapore. | Shahabad, Arrah. |
| Dinajpur. | Monghyr. | Sibsagar, Jorhat. |
| Dumka. | Murshidabad, Berhampore. | Singhbhum, Chaibassa. |
| Faridpur. | Nadia, Krishnagar. | Sylhet. |
| Garo Hills, Tura. | Naga Hills, Kohima. | Tippera, Comilla. |
| Goalpara, Dhubri. | Noakhali. | 24-Parganas, Alipore. |

*Post Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alipore. | Darjeeling. | Motihari. |
| Arrah. | Dhanbad. | Muzaffarpur. |
| Balasore. | Dhubri. | Mymensingh. |
| Bankura. | Dibrugarh. | Narainguni. |
| Barisal. | Dinajpur. | Nowgong, Assam. |
| Barrackpur. | Dumka. | Nowgong, Bundelkhand. |
| Berhampore. | Faridpur. | Pabna. |
| Bhagalpur. | Gauhati. | Patna. |
| Bogra. | Gaya. | Puri. |
| Burdwan. | Hazaribagh. | Purnea. |
| Calcutta. | Howrah. | Purulia. |
| Chaibassa. | Jalpaiguri. | Rajshahi. |
| Chapra. | Jessore. | Ranchi. |
| Chinsura. | Jorhat. | Rangpur. |
| Chittagong. | Khulna. | Sambalpur. |
| Comilla. | Krishnagar. | Shillong. |
| Cooch Behar. | Lahiria Sarai. | Silchar. |
| Cuttack. | Malda. | Suri. |
| Dacca. | Midnapur. | Sylhet. |
| Daltongunj. | Monghyr. | Tejpur. |

IN THE NORTHERN AREA SERVED BY THE DELHI REGISTER.

*Imperial Bank Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbottabad. | Delhi. | Kasur. |
| Abohar. | Etawah. | Lahore. |
| Agra. | Farrukhabad. | Lucknow. |
| Ajmer. | Ferozepore. | Ludhiana. |
| Aligarh. | Fyzabad. | Lyallpur. |
| Allahabad. | Gojra. | Meerut. |
| Ambala Cantonment. | Gorakhpur. | Montgomery. |
| Ambala City. | Gujranwala. | Moradabad. |
| Amritsar. | Gwalior. | Multan. |
| Bareilly. | Hathras. | Murree. |
| Benares. | Jaipur. | Mussoorie. |
| Bulandshahr. | Jhansi. | Muttra. |
| Cawnpore. | Jullundur. | Muzaffarnagar. |
| Dehra Dun. | Jodhpur. | Naini Tal. |

(Continued on page 4.)

# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## Two Historic Battles In Bombay

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

### Cricket

**RANJI TROPHY FINAL**

At the ensuing week-end, Bombay will create history in Indian Cricket by staging the final match in the Cricket Championship of India, called the Ranji Trophy Tournament in memory of the greatest Indian Cricketer ever born. It is in the fitness of things that Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket, should have this unique honour. By entering the final round of the Tournament this City has already proved its title to the leading position and has incidentally increased the popularity of the Tournament to a tremendous extent.

**BOMBAY'S LOVE FOR CRICKET ON TRIAL**

For many a year Bombay has been fed on Communal Cricket, through the Quadrangular Tournament, Gymkhana and club matches and smaller tournaments of sectarian character. It has almost become a part of their being to think of cricket only in these terms. Here is an opportunity for cricket lovers of Bombay to rise above communalism and show their true love for the game by mustering in their thousands at the Azad Maidan during the next four or five days when the tournament will be on, and thereby convince the world that their attachment to the Quadrangular Tournament is due more for its representative character than for its communal basis.

**ASSURE SUCCESS OF TOURNAMENT**

It is true that the Final match is being played almost out of its season. The attention of enthusiasts has been diverted towards tennis and hockey. It so happens that on Saturday and Sunday, there will be International matches in Tennis between India and Yugoslavia at the Queen's Road Courts, and the finals of the Gwalior Gold Cup Tournament, on the Cooperage. Even then, I am sure, there are plenty of people in Bombay who could divide their attention between one or the other, if not pay their complete homage to the Royal game of cricket. But I have no doubt that the large mass will be for cricket. Any way, the Inter-provincial match should not lack support and thereby bring disgrace to the sporting spirit of Bombay.

**REAL TEST FOR BOMBAY**

Bombay has already selected its team. In fact, it is the same combination that defeated the formidable side from the Western India States, with the exception of P. A. D'Avoine who has been replaced by Fali Kapadia. It is a pity that Homi Vajifdar could not persuade himself to join the ranks of his City's XI. His inclusion would undoubtedly have strengthened the City in every department. As it is, it is none too strong in bowling and in fielding, it has several weak points. Only in batting, it can be said to be fairly strong. A lot will, therefore, depend on Jai, the skipper, as to how he turns the materials in his charge to be best account. The spin of the coin will also have a large say in the Fate of the Tournament.

**NORTHERN INDIA'S BIG REPUTATION**

The Northern India team, the other finalists, have come here with a big reputation. Teams like the Southern Punjab consisting of men of the calibre of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Yavaraj of Patiala, Amar Nath, Nazir Ali, Mahomed Nissar, Lali Singh Mahomed Saeed and Jagindar Singh, and Central India with the Naidu Brothers, Wazir Ali, Dilawar Hussein, Mushtaq Ali and J. N. Bhaya, fell before them in a surprising manner. The chief reason for their marvellous successes is their team work. In Abell, their captain and wicket-keeper, they have a leader of outstanding ability who utilizes his resources with the greatest advantage. Baqa Jilani, D. R. Pari, Amir Elahi and Saeed Ahmed will supply the main stock of bowling, while Abell, Dr. Vishwanath, Holdsworth, Fida Hussein, Muzaffar Beg, Baqa Jilani and A. A. Raza will form the batting brigade. It remains to be seen how they fare on Bombay soil.

### Tennis

**INDIA vs. YUGO-SLAVIA**

Simultanously with the creation of history in cricket, Bombay will have another opportunity of making history in tennis. For the first time, an International match will be staged in Bombay this week end. Taking advantage of the presence of the Yugo-Slavian Davis Cup players, matches have been arranged between them and India. Franjo Puncec and Josip Palada, their country's No. 1 and 2 respectively, will play in singles and the former in partnership with Franjo Kukuljevic, form the Double Combination.

**ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BOBB AND AZIM.**

On Saturday, Sohan Lal and E. V. Bobb, India's No. 1 and 2 respectively, will try their strength again with the Yugo-Slavians in singles. Sohan Lal has lost to both of them before rather easily and therefore it is doubtful if he would be able to turn the tables on either of them now. As for Bobb he put up a magnificient fight against Puncec in the Western India Tournament and was almost on the point of winning. It may be congdently expected that he would put up a creditable fight again, if not win outright. On the following day, he will have an opportunity of "measuring swords" with Palada who has just won the Western India championship. An interesting battle is sure to ensue.

S. A Azim's praiseworthy fight against Puncec has earned the title to represent India. I hope he will be given the opportunity and satisfaction of a second encounter with his victor. He may now be relied on to fight with greater confidence.

**VICTORS CALLED ON AGAIN**

For the Doubles on Saturday, J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswamy have been chosen. They are unquestionably two of the best doubles players in the country and with luck in their favour, may lower the colours of the Yugo-Slavian pair. On Sunday, Krishnaswamy and Brooke Edwards who have the distinction of beating the visiting first combination of Puncec and Palada in the all-India championships at Allahabad and again at Lucknow, will meet the reshuffled pair of Puncec and Kukuljevic. The latter being the most erratic of the four, the Indian pair would have a better chance of winning. In any case, tennis fans are promised a great feast of tennis during these two days. Needless to mention, my best wishes go with my compatriots.

## GUJARAT LABOUR CONDITIONS

### Congress Socialist Party Institutes Enquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5.

The executive committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist party has appointed a committee with Mr. Ranchhodlal Patel as the secretary, to investigate and enquire into the general condition of the working class in Gujarat. It has also appointed a Peasants' Committee for the purpose.

With this object in view a "Labour Research Bureau" is started. The Bureau has already begun enquiry into the working conditions, wages, rationalisation, housing conditions, etc., of the textile workers in Ahmedabad.

The Labour Research Bureau expects enthusiastic support from all organisations, trade unions, Labour offices, Labour Research institutes, etc and hopes that information concerning their own organization, its aims and objects, constitution, etc., will be supplied to them at their earliest convenience.

Suggestions concerning furtherance of the above-mentioned objects are requested from all concerned. Correspondents are requested to write to Ranchhod Patel, C/o. "Navi Dunia Karyalaya," Sarangpur, Dolatkhana, Ahmedabad.

## Tennis And Badminton Matches At Dahanu

(From A Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Mar. 7.

There will be Open Tennis and Badminton Tournaments under the auspices of the Dahanu Bar Sports Club, during the Shimga holidays from the 19th inst. The foes will be: For tennis Rs. 3 for singles entry, and for badminton, Re. 1/8 for singles and Rs. 2 doubles Rs. 4 for doubles entry.

The Committee reserves for itself all rights of management. Please apply, R. P. Italia, Pleader, Tournaments Secretary, Dahanu Bar Sports Club, Dahanu.

## THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from page 3.)

LIST OF OFFICES WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED—(continued)

NORTHERN AREA—(concluded). Imperial Bank Offices—(concluded)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Delhi. | Rampur. | Simla. |
| Nowshera. | Rawalpindi. | Sitapur. |
| Peshawar Cantonment. | Saharanpur. | Srinagar (Kashmir). |
| Peshawar City. | Sargodha. | Ujjain. |
| Quetta. | Sialkot. | |
| | *Treasuries.* | |
| Almora, Ranikhet. | Gilgit. | Kohat. |
| Attock, Cambellpur. | Gonda. | Kurram. |
| Azamgarh. | Gujrat. | Mainpuri. |
| Behraich. | Gurdaspur. | Mianwali. |
| Ballia. | Gurgaon. | Mirzapur. |
| Benda. | Hamirpur. | Muzaffargarh. |
| Bannu, Edwardesabad. | Hardoi. | Partabgarh. |
| Bara-Banki. | Hissar. | Pilibhit. |
| Basti. | Hoshiarpur. | Rae Bareli. |
| Bijnor. | Jalaun, Orai | Rohtak. |
| Budaon. | Jaunpur. | Roorkee. |
| Dera Ghazi Khan. | Jhang. | Sambhar. |
| Dera Ismail Khan. | Jhelum. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Etah. | Kangra, Dharmsala. | Sheikhpura. |
| Fatehpur. | Karnul. | Sultanpur. |
| Ghazipur. | Kheri, Lakhimpur. | Unao. |
| | *Post Offices.* | |
| Abbottabad. | Etawah. | Mainpuri. |
| Agra. | Fatehgerh. | Meerut. |
| Ajmer. | Fatehpur. | Mianwali. |
| Aligarh. | Ferozepore. | Mirzapur. |
| Allahabad. | Fyzabad. | Montgomery. |
| Almorah. | Ghazipur. | Moradabad. |
| Ambala. | Gonda. | Multan. |
| Amritsar. | Gorakhpur. | Mussoorie. |
| Azamgarh. | Gujranwala. | Muttra. |
| Bahawalpur. | Gujrat. | Muzaffargarh. |
| Bahraich. | Gurdaspur. | Muzaffarnagar. |
| Ballia. | Gurgaon. | Nainital. |
| Banda. | Hardoi. | Partabgarh. |
| Bannu. | Hissar. | Pauri. |
| Barabanki. | Hoshiarpur. | Peshawar. |
| Bareilly. | Jaipur. | Qila Sheikhupura. |
| Basti. | Jammu Tawi. | Quetta. |
| Benares City. | Jaunpur. | Rae-Bareilly. |
| Bijnor. | Jhang. | Rawalpindi. |
| Bikaner. | Jhansi. | Rohtak. |
| Budaon. | Jhelum. | Saharanpur. |
| Bulandshahr. | Jodhpur. | Sambhar Lake. |
| Campbellpur. | Jullundur. | Sargodha. |
| Cawnpore. | Karnal. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Dehra Dun. | Kheri. | Sialkot. |
| Delhi. | Kohat. | Simla. |
| Dera-Ghazi-Khan. | Kotah. | Sitapur. |
| Dera Ismail Khan. | Lahore. | Srinagar. |
| Dharmsala. | Lucknow. | Sultanpur. |
| Drosh. | Ludhiana. | Udaipur. |
| Etah. | Lyallpur. | Unao. |

IN THE SOUTHERN AREA SERVED BY THE MADRAS REGISTER.

*Imperial Bank Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MADRAS LOCAL HEAD OFFICE. | Ellore. | Rajahmundry. |
| Adoni. | Erode. | Salem. |
| Alleppey. | Guntur. | Tellicherry. |
| Bangalore. | Kumbakonam. | Tinnevelly. |
| Bellary. | Madura. | Tirupur. |
| Berhampore (Ganjam). | Mangalore. | Trichinopoly. |
| Bezwada. | Masulipatam. | Trichur. |
| Calicut. | Mount Road (Madras). | Trivandrum. |
| Cocanada. | Nandyal. | Tuticorin. |
| Cochin. | Negapatam. | Vellore. |
| Coimbatore. | Nellore. | Vizagapatam. |
| Cuddalore. | Ootacamund. | Vizianagram. |
| Cuddapah. | | |
| | *Treasuries.* | |
| Anantapur. | Coorg (Mercara). | Kurnool. |
| Chingleput Saidapet | Ganjam, Chatrapur. | Tanjore. |
| Chittoor. | | |
| | *Post Offices.* | |
| Anantapur. | Cuddapah. | Ootacamund. |
| Bangalore. | Dhanushkodi. | Palamcottah. |
| Bellary. | Guntur. | Pondicherry. |
| Berhampore (Ganjam). | Kumbakonam. | Rajahmundry. |
| Calicut. | Kurnool. | Ramnad. |
| Chikmagalur. | Madras. | Salem. |
| Chingleput. | Madura. | Shimoga. |
| Chittoor. | Mangalore. | Tanjore. |
| Cocanada. | Masulipatam. | Trichinopoly. |
| Cochin. | Mysore. | Trivandrum. |
| Coimbatore. | Negapatam. | Vellore. |
| Cuddalore. | Nellore. | Vizagapatam. |

IN THE BURMA AREA SERVED BY THE RANGOON REGISTER.

*Imperial Bank Offices.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Akyab. | Mandalay. | Myingyan. |
| Bassein. | Moulmein. | Rangoon. |
| | *Treasuries.* | |
| Bhamo. | Maymyo. | Pyapon. |
| Falam, Chin Hills. | Meiktila. | Sagaing. |
| Henzada. | Mergui. | Sandoway. |
| Insein. | Minbu. | Shwebo. |
| Katha. | Monywa. | Taunggyi. |
| Kyaukpyu. | Myaungmya. | Tavoy. |
| Kyaukse. | Myitkyina. | Tharrawaddy. |
| Lashio. | Pakokku. | Thaton. |
| Magwe. | Pegu. | Thayetmyo. |
| Maubin. | Port Blair. | Toungoo. |
| Mawlaik. | Prome. | Yamethin. |
| | *Post Offices.* | |
| Akyab. | Mawlaik. | Port Blair. |
| Bassein. | Meiktila. | Prome. |
| Bhamo. | Mergui. | Rangoon. |
| Katha. | Monywa. | Shwebo. |
| Kyaukpyu. | Moulmein. | Tavoy. |
| Magwe. | Myitkyina. | Toungoo. |
| Mandalay. | Pakokku. | Taunggyi. |
| Maubin. | Pegu. | |

## LATEST GALLOP NOTES

### MAGNOLIA AND EVE SEEN TO ADVANTAGE ON TRACK

### Watch Sun Rose, Perrier And Curfew III On Saturday

(By Our Special Correspondent)

***The following gallops were done during the week by horses engaged on Saturday:—***

MAZEPPA (Bullock) did pacework over 9 furlongs, moving freely. Ignore last run.

DANDY BRUSH (R. Bell) was restricted to pacework over 9 furlongs. Should run prominently in Northumberland Plate.

BUCENTAUR (Riding Boy) covered 1¼ miles at steady pace. Has been specially prepared for 2 miles race.

TELLER (Stead) easily defeated ROYAL PRINCE (Stokes) and UPTO JINKS (Whiteside) in a 7 furlongs gallop. The first named should be noted.

SWEETIE (Blyth) shaped well in a 6 furlongs gallop with HIMAT (Burn). A fit pair.

NATBAY (Whiteside) was superior to PICARO (Blyth) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

HAVANA II (J. O'Neale) showed to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

EVE (Rowley) was much too good for HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Brace) over 7 furlongs. The former must win shortly.

MICHETTE (Cullen) and PIN MONEY (Ringstead) spurted 3 furlongs. Both are in fine trim.

COMPREHENSION (Little) beat a stablemate in a half-mile spurt. Much improved.

CURFEW III (Riding Boy) travelled a mile in pleasing fashion.

GRECIAN ORB (Northmore) covered a mile at easy pace, moving splendidly. Can win again.

ZARANE (Munro) traversed a mile on the race track. Fit and well.

HELIOGRAPH (Stokes) showed to advantage over 6 furlongs.

EPISODE (O'Neale) was given a rousing mile gallop on the race track. Fair.

AURANGZEBE (Riding Boy) held FAIRFORD (Marrable) over 7 furlongs on the tan.

BEAUTIFUL STAR (O'Neale) finished in front of SOLOMON'S SEAL (Burn) over 7 furlongs.

PERRIER (Northmore) pleased when sent an easy 7 furlongs gallop. Was unlucky in last outing.

RUNNING SEA (Brace) and QUICK IMAGE (Stead) finished resolutely in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan. The latter has reached his best.

ORATORIO (Spackman) created a very favourable impression over 7 furlongs.

BELLE OF YORK (Stokes) galloped 9 furlongs on the race track in fine style. Much improved.

DRY SAND (Burn) was sent 10 furlongs. Fair

MAGNOLIA (Northmore) proved superior to VIGNETTE (Rosen) over 6 furlongs. Keep an eye on the former.

SALOON (Riding Boy) was exercised over 9 furlongs. Fit and well.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Whittle) beat ROSEWATER (Blyth) over 9 furlongs on the tan.

ROOZ (Little) and TETFORD (Davison) went a mile on the tan Both are fit and well.

EASTERN CHARM (Whiteside) put up a good show over 7 furlongs.

GOOD BYE (Rowley) shaped well in a 7 furlongs gallop with BLUE FUNNEL (Brace).

HOMER (Riding Boy) impressed in a 7 furlongs gallop.

SUNSHINE (Simmons) beat a stablemate over 7 furlongs. The former may bring a ray of sunshine to his followers.

EEDA (Riding Boy) finished stronger than SAMRAN (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former must win shortly.

GREENMOOR (Whiteside) defeated TILARMOOSH (Riding Boy) in a 11 furlongs gallop on the grass.

SUN ROSE (Whiteside) pleased immensely when tried out over 10 furlongs.

MABROOK (Graham) covered 10 furlongs in fine style. Has improved.

MANECK (Riding Boy) defeated ALMAS (Stokes) over 1 1/2 miles by 4 lengths. It was on the strength of this gallop that Kolhapur purchased the former.

AL HAZAR (Whiteside) travelled 1½ miles on the grass in great style. Should run prominently on Saturday.

NO LIMIT (Riding Boy) was fair in a 10 furlongs gallop. Has been raced too much.

ACE OF HEARTS (Whittle) went 10 furlongs. Fit and well.

ABDUL MALIK (Davison) showed to great advantage over 10 furlongs. Must make amends for narrow defeats in big meetings.

BUSHBOOS (Spackman) was exercised over 10 furlongs. Is quite fit.

KANDA (Selby) did pacework over 10 furlongs, moving freely.

ZOZAN (Graham) galloped 1½ miles in nice style.

DESERT PRINCE (Bowley) went 7 furlongs. Fair.

RASHID PASHA (Riding Boy) travelled an easy 7 furlongs giving satisfaction.

## Acceptances For Saturday's Races

### Field Of Eleven To Contest Northumberland Plate Of 2 Miles

**The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Saturday:—**

***1st Race: 2-0 p. m.***

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A, reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

(To be ridden by licensed boys without whips or spurs).

Talha 9-8, Madras 8-13, Elhadi 8-10, Havana 8-6, Baji 8-10, Strephon 8-6, Hilarity 8-6, Faddak 8-6, Iraq Queen 8-6, Faust 8-6, Forat 8-4, Orphelia 8-4, Masuda 8-4, Gog II 8-0, Eeda 8-0, Eastern Charm 8-0, Homer 7-8, Sunshine 7-8, National 7-8, Fair Play 7-8, and Zohal 7-8.

***2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.***

THE BREEDERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Rose-water 10-0, Vignette 9-4, Saloon 8-0, Tetford 8-0, Belle of York 7-11, Poetry 7-10, Dry Sand 7-0, and Malaya 7-0.

***3rd Race: 3 p. m.***

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A, reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Goodbye 8-13, Mint Master 8-10, Amritsar 8-7, Nahab 8-6, Sun Rose 8-0, Lucky Day 8-6, Faidan 8-6, Dolfuss 8-6, Alharith 8-6, Blanche 8-0, The Duke 8-0, Aziza 8-0, Arab King 8-0, Ajid 7-11, Outlook 7-11, Young Bucknell 7-11, Desert Prince 7-11, Ashroff 7-11, Na'amat Allah 7-8, Rashid Pasha 7-8, Royal Clair 7-8, Howel 7-8, and Sheriyar 7-8.

***4th Race: 3-30 p. m.***

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Isfan 9-8, Bili Agil 8-10, Ferdinand 8-10, Al Mandoob 8-8, Greenmoor 8-4, Aladdin 8-1, Sun Rose 8-1, Lookman 8-1, Flower Bed 8-0, Arab King 7-9, Maneck 7-9, Almas 6-13, Mabrook 6-13 and Tilarmoosh 6-13.

***5th Race: 4 p. m.***

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Hill Note 9-4, Gift Horse 9-0, Arthur 9-0, Sly Abbot 8-12, Upto-jinks 8-11, Achieve 8-11, Quick Image 8-9, Betty Boop 8-8, Hatless 8-7, Perrier 8-5, Madge Mec 8-4, and Cleos 6-12.

***6th Race: 4-30 p. m.***

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Ballintoy 9-7, Oratorio 8-13, Lord Wensleydale 8-11, Golden Trail 8-11, Miss Fisher 8-9, Magnolia 8-9, Clairette 8-7, Hooray 8-5, Cryptogram 8-5, Another Delight 8-4, Leicester Lady 8-0 and Beautiful Star 7-4.

***7th Race: 5 p. m.***

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9-4, Last Adventure 8-0, Grecian Orb 8-13, Phare 8-12, Kirkibost 8-11, Provence Rose 8-7, Misty Dawn 7-11, Crusty 8-7, Galloping Major 8-7, Zarane 8-5, Monreale 8-3, Grand Raja 8-3, Dennisore 8-3, Pest 7-11, Teller 8-2, Curfew III 8-2, Saint Amour 8-0, Rimmon 7-13 and Heliograph 7-9.

***8th Race: 5-30 p. m.***

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Naidor 9-7, Himat 9-1, Eve 8-12, Aura 8-5, Picaro 8-10, Michette 8-10, Roll Up 8-7, Truro 8-6, Royal Prince 8-2, King's Lead 8-0, Diagonal 7-11, Havana II 7-13, Magnitude 7-10, Mananna 7-8, Mount Essex 7-7, Ashvaraj 7-4 and Solar Barn 7-4.

***9th Race: 6 p. m.***

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for all Horses.

Sabrino 9-7, Corcy 9-2, Bucentaur 9-0, Vijay.. Kumar II 8-13, Trelawne 8-11, Mazeppa 8-7, Dandy Brush 8-6, Superlative 8-2, Sky Hawk 7-4, Anomalous 6-12 and Dunedin 6-12.

***10th Race: 6-30 p. m.***

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Arab Queen 9-7, Al Hamil 9-4, Bushboos 8-9, Abdul Malik 8-8, Legion of Honour 8-4, Kanda 8-3, Fiery Face 7-9, Buick 7-7, Farhan Pasha 7-7, Orient 7-7, Ace of Hearts 7-5, Mahoot 7-4, No Limit 7-0, Zozan 7-0, and Samra Layali 6-12.

## COCHIN HARBUR WORKS

COCHIN, March 7.

Pessimism prevails here regarding the 4th stage of the Cochin Harbour Works. The work, it is understood, will not be taken up and be dropped, since there are protests from other quarters.

Enquiries made by the United Press reveal that there is no idea of dropping the 4th stage of the harbour works and the authorities are very anxious to push on with the works since there is a big jump in the income from this port.

It is also known that the work will be postponed upto 1936 and work will begin early in 1936.—United Press.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union rules on Wednesday Warrington beat Oldham by 3 points to nil.

## AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

### Centenary Commemoration Monument To Be Erected

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided at its meeting to commemorate its centenary by erecting a permanent monument at a cost of about Rs. 20,000.

The proposal was sent to the Standing Committee for working out of the details of the resolution.—United Press.

### Sardar Lays Foundation Of Reading Room

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel laid this morning the foundation of a reading room and a convalescent home in the Vadilal Hospital.—United Press.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 4, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 2, 1353.
Parsi: Meher 5, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.,
Sunset: 6h. 47m
High Tide: 1-46, 14-23
Low Tide: 7-56, 20-09
Mayor's Garden Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 9.
Davar's College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Russian Classical Ballet Daily at 9-30 p.m. Extra Matinee and Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jan Nisar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 9 p.m. on the 6th instant.

PT. MALAVIYA'S HEALTH

In our yesterday's issue in the course of a press statement regarding Pandit Malaviyaji's health the word 'surumene' was published by oversight. It ought to be 'furuncle'.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL.

"To meet Dr. S. Amminuddin Collector of Kolaba District, a meeting of the residents of Kolaba District and others will be held, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Talcherkar's Vadi, Lower Parel Lane, near Delisle Road Bridge B.B.C.I. Railway Station. (Sun Mill Road)".

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Time Music 2-0 p.m. Close down.
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. A Selection from H.M.V. (Request Programme). 7-30 p.m. Comic Skits. By R. D. Vyas and His Party. 1. Hataman Jethawa, (A Short Musical Play.) 2. Lala Tan, (Gujerath's Comic.) 3. Lady Doctor and Husband—Compounder. 9-0 p.m.& Time Signal. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 10-0 p.m. A Relay from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Barry Mills (Syncopated pianist), playing an all-British programme. 8-00 p.m. The Celebrity Trio. Broomfield Robertson (Baritone). 8-30 p.m. "Major Butterfield's Adventure." A play in one act by Henry A. Hering. Produced by William MacLurg. 9-00 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. Talk: "Music and the Ordinary Listener." Sir Walford Davies. 9-50 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. Leader, A. Rossi. Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed.

LATE SIR MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI

A marble bust of late Sir Munmohandas Ramji presented by the staff of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., will be unveiled at the Mill premises to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

AN "AT HOME".

An 'at home' was given to the Retiring Deputy Director of J. J. School of Art, Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, recently when students and the Staff gave their heartfelt thanks to him for rendering good services to the school. The present Director Capt. Gladstone Solomon also paid his compliments to Mr. Lalkaka and thanked the students for organising the function.

DNYAN—PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day, (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the "K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," Raveline Street, Fort, by Dr. P. B. Warden, on "The Role of Psychology in Every-day Life".

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga at 4-15 p.m. on Sunday the 10th inst. when Miss Papa (Navaneetham) of Tiravadamarudur will play on flute accompanied by Mr. Subramania Pillai (Violin) Mr. Krishnamurti Pillai (Mridangam).

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHARAVI

Under the auspices of the Harijan Sub-Committee of the B'bay Provl. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Dharavi, in the open maidan opposite Pivla Bungalow at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) to support the demand of maintaining a Municipal Hospital an Maternity Home at Dharavi. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Sjts. S. K Patil, I. S. Patel D. S. Babrekar, R. K. Vaidya, Haji Hasum Ibrahim, M. U. A. Rasul and V. R. Dighe will speak.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TEXTILE WORKERS' WEEK

To celebrate the completion of the Textile Workers' Week a public meeting of the workers will be held at Lalbaug Maidan to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. Speeches will be delivered by Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Kulkarni, Kondvikar, Inamdar, Dr. Shetty, Madan Shetty, Rane Devang and others.


THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE BRILLIANT NEW STAR!

A NEW STAR! Be the first to hail this great glorious screen beauty!
MADY Christians IN A WICKED WOMAN
Jean Parker
Charles Bickford
TO-MORROW
"THE Merry Widow"
Direction: Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA
(Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.)
21st Week 21st
Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY'S SHOWS NOS. 354 355
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
Amrit Manthan
The FINEST PICTURE in the Town & the BEST COSMOPOLITAN ENTERTAINMENT for the Family.

NEW PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
CLASSICAL RUSSIAN BALLET
35 ARTISTES 35
Of International Repute And A Corps de Ballet of Dazzling Beauties
Programme Includes
(1) VISIONS: Music by Tschaikowsky. Dance interpretation of a Fairy Tale of a Sleeping Beauty and her Royal Lover.
(2) CARNIVAL: Music by Schumann. Rich and Gorgeous Ballet of Joyous Revelry and Colourful Dances.
(3) Suite from COPPELIA. Music by Delibes.
(4) DIVERTISSEMENTS including several Snappy Dances like Japanese Dance, Dance of the Hours, Spanish Dance, etc.
From To-morrow Change of Programme.
Tickets: Rs. 10, 8| 5|12, 3|6 & 2.
All seats can be booked in advance except Rs. 2.
THE EXCELSIOR
(Near Bori Bunder).


# Decree Against Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy

## Justice Wadia Gives Decision In Yusuf Building Case In Favour Of All Other Defendants

**Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in the suit filed by Abdul Rahman Mahomad Yusuf, Sir Mahomed Yusuf and others claiming Rs. 1,02,000 from Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.**

**The amount was claimed in respect of arrears of rent for the Yusuf Building.**

**His lordship passed a decree for the full amount against Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, but dismissed the suit against the other three defendants who were also sought to be made liable.**

FACTS OF CASE

The plaintiffs were the trustees of the property, among several others, under a deed of Wakf executed in April 1929 by the 6th plaintiff, Sir Mohomed Yusuf, who was the owner of the building.

By an agreement of lease dated January 22, 1922, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the second plaintiff, leased to Sir Phiroze Sethna, for a term of 50 years, the Yusuf Building at the corner of Churchgate Street, which was then under construction, at a monthly rent of Rs. 16,667

RIGHT OF TENANCY

Sir Phiroze assigned all his rights of tenancy under the lease to Sir Fazulbhoy who, on completion of the building entered into possession with the full knowledge and consent of Sir Mahomed Yusuf and regularly paid the rent till August 1933. Thereafter the rent having fallen in arrears for six months, the plaintiffs filed this suit.

The plaintiffs contended that Sir Phiroze Sethna was also liable under the original lease and that Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were added as defendants as they both were partners of Sir Fazulbhoy in the assignment transaction.

PRIVATE CONTRACT

Mr. Justice Wadia in his judgment held that the liability of Sir Phiroze Sethna had ceased on the lease being assigned to Sir Fazulbhoy and the privity of contract between them had been extinguished, there being a new agreement between the lessor, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, and Sir Fazulbhoy whom he recognised as his tenant.

His Lordship further held that the plaintiffs had not proved that Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were partners of Sir Fazulbhoy in the assignment of the lease.

FULL CLAIM DECREED

Under the circumstances His Lordship held that Sir Fazulbhoy alone was liable for the rent and decreed the full claim against him.

In the course of his judgment His Lordship also dealt with the point as to whether the suit was maintainable.

PERSONAL COVENANT

The question was, said His Lordship, whether the plaintiffs were in law entitled to sue the 1st defendant Sir Pheroze Sethna, on his express personal covenant in the lease to pay the rent to the lessor Sir Mahomed Yusuf, without a proper assignment of its benefit. There was no doubt that the benefit of a personal covenant could be transferred by proper words of conveyance. The words used in the deed were "the right, title and interest, claim and demand whatsoever" of the 6th plaintiff.

These words His Lordship thought, were not sufficient to assign the benefit of the personal covenant of the 1st defendant in favour of the plaintiffs.

RIGHT OF SUING

Further said His Lordship, the plaintiffs could not sue the 1st defendant on that personal covenant even under Section 109 of the Transfer of the Property Act, under which a transferee possessed all the rights of the lessor as to the property, but he was not in the same position as the lessor, in respect of all the covenants and agreements contained in the lease.

EXPRESS CONTRACT

Unless, therefore, there was an express contract to the contrary, the contractual rights of the lessor under the lessee's personal covenants would not pass to the transferee. The benefit of the personal covenant of the 1st defendant to pay the rent had not been transferred to the plaintiffs and, therefore, they could not sue the 1st defendant for the recovery of the rent.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kenneth Kemp with Mr. K. A. Somji and Mr. C. H. Carden-Noad, instructed by Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M.C. Setalvad with Mr. M. L. Maneksha, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Colah and Co., appeared for the 1st defendant Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the third defendant. Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Sir Jamshed Kanga and Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth defendant.

# THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT THE EXCELSIOR

## Presents Programme Of Manifold Interest

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The changed programme of the Russian Ballet on Wednesday night was apparently one of manifold interest. Four incidents "Suite" from "Cappelia", and the six "Divertissements" were added to the featured "Visions" and "Carnival." Consequently, there was no scope for the slackening of interest. Probably, that was one of the reasons why the ten final items followed in quick succession.

"Visions" with the choreography of M. Petipa and music by Tschaikovsky were, once more, contrasting supplement to one another. The dreamy atmosphere music of Tschaikovsky and the finished elegance of the choreography of M. Petipa were essential ingredients of the "Visions" recalled with rare delicacy and charm by Natasha Bijkovich. If she could, as she did, dance the princess, she could with equal conviction fly as a fairy. Stanley Judson, as "Prince Charming" was, naturally, less reconciled to the laws of the fairy kingdom. Mally Lake, as the "Good Fairy" revealed in her passages to and fro across the stage the sweep in movement which depicted her fairy character. Mlles. Tresahar, E. Mara, Rone, Kuznetzova, Enakiwa built up the background of "Visions" the essentially atmospheric requirements Tschaikovsky's music.

"Carnival', was, as I said, a contrast to the poetic elegance of "Visions." The bold choreography of Irkine was supplemented by the music of Schumann. It was a world in miniature that was conjured up by the Russian Ballet. Natasha Bojkovich as the "Columbina," was a fit comrade to the "Harlequin" of Anatole Vilzak. For once it was difficult to decide or rather prefer the charm of "Columbina" to that "Harlequin".

Anatole Vilzak with the most convincing but seemingly unpremediated abandon and decisive gestures presented a winning surprise. The points and counterpoints, if one could say so, of Natasha Bojkovich and Anotole Vilzak were unquestionably a happy experience of the evening. And, "Carnival" was certainly one of the ballet one could not omit —if one is earnestly interested in dancing.

The "Mazurka" and "Theme Slav" were marked out as the outstanding incidents from the "Suite" from "Cappelia."

Of the "Divertissements," the "Spanish Dance" by Anatole Vilzak, of course, well appreciated. So were the Jugoslavian and the "Doll" dance. The Japanese Dances by M. D. Algeranoff were, as they aimed received with good humour and the double mask evoked irrepressible laughter. The "Dance of the Hours" a pretty allegory terminated the programme. It was danced with beautiful interplay of the "hours" and some of the groups were pictures indeed.

But one cannot help speculating whether the programme could not have been better terminated with the "Carnival" rather than with what must have, in all likelihood, appealed to the lay eye as the fragmentary series of ten items which in appreciably broke the continuity if it did not, as it did not, slacken the interest.

One must see this programme for the "Carnival" and the "Mazurka" if one would know the dance as a language of art, experience, life.

The programme changes on Saturday.

# JUDICIAL TRIAL AGAINST 'MAMOOL'

## Shahpura Chief Defines Code For Debtors Of State

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, March 7.

For an alleged debt amounting to Rs. 26,000 due to the State, Sujansighji Sanghvi, who served the State for nearly 40 years as Private Secretary and lately as Revenue Officer has been recently arrested and put into prison by the orders of His Highness the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura (Mewar).

FETTERS FOR 60 YEAR OLD MAN

Sajansinghji is 60 years of age and in a weak state of health. According to reliable reports he is in fetters and made to do hard work. Representations so far made on his behalf have been of no avail. On the 4th instant Mr. Manilal Kothari sent the following telegram to the Rajadhiraj Saheb of Shahpura:

"Thanks your prompt reply to Mr. Rishidatt's letter from Beawar. I earnestly request Your Highness immediately to release Sujansinghji and to recover dues by amicable settlement or purely judicial proceedings.

AGAINST STATE PRACTICE.

The following reply was received by Mr. Kothari yesterday from the Private Secretary to the Rajadhiraja Saheb: "Your telegram of the 4th Sujansinghji was given nearly one year's time for the settlement of his dues to the state. Instead of making an effort for settlement he secretly removed his movable property to make the recovery impossible. It is against the old existing practice of the State to start judicial proceeding for State dues. He can secure his release any day by paying up the State dues.

OPPRESSIVE AND REVOLVING.

On this Mr. Kothari has yesterday sent the following telegram to the Rajadhiraj Saheb.

Thanks for the prompt reply. Exacting State dues by force instead of law is absolutely illegal, oppressive and revolting. I respectfully submit that Your Highness is not justified in keeping Sujansinghji in fettersin jail indefinitely without trial and exacting hard labour from him. On grounds of law and humanity, his 60 years age and weak health, I earnestly appeal to you kindly to release Sujansinghji and to recover the just dues by an amicable settlement.

## VICTORY FOR TYPE FOUNDRY MEN

### Strikers Resume Work On Concession Of Demands

A correspondent writes:—

The men of the New Anand Sagar Type Foundry who had struck work on Tuesday, last joined duty on Thursday on their demands having been conceded. The strike was fought under the leadership of the L B P K Union and the Workers resumed duty only after securing the recognition of the Union and strike pay.

The strike in the Hind-Mitra Litho Press continues and the Press remains closed.

PROCESSION AND MEETING.

On Thursday evening a procession of the strikers marched via Girgaum Road to Chowpati where a meeting was held.

## 85th ANNIVERSARY OF MR. MASARYK

### Czechoslovakian Consul Gives Party In Bombay

The 85th anniversary of Mr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovakian Republic was celebrated with fitting enthusiasm in Bombay when Dr P P Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia and Mrs. Klemens gave a party at their residence on Thursday evening.

Members of the different consulate and diplomatic corps and well-known businessmen in the city were invited on the occasion.

Dr and Mrs Klemens received the guests and after tea, mixed with them to renew the old acquaintance.

## FAMINE GRANT FOR BELLARY AND ANANTPUR

MADRAS, March 7.

A Government proposal for a supplementary grant of 1-1/4 lakhs for additional expenditure on famine relief measures in Bellary and Anantapur districts will be considered by the Finance Commitee of the Madras Legislative Council to-morrow.—A. P.

## MEETING AT TARDEO

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening at Tardeo to celebrate the 7th day of the Textile Workers' Week. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. G. R. Inamdar, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Yeshwant Kondvikar, Miss Maniben Kara and others appealing to the workers to have a strong Union to guard their interests.

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

### Harassment Of Hawkers

That the allegations made by the hawkers and shop-keepers in the city of harassment by the Licensing and Encroachment Departments were not without foundation is supported by the inquiry the Municipal Executive held recently, resulting in the disciplinary action against some members of the staff.

In a certain case allegations were made by certain shop-keepers that one of the officers was demanding monthly stipends from them on promise of not taking seizure action against them for encroachments on the road or footpath in front of their shops. The Superintendent of Licenses was directed to hold an inquiry which resulted in the dismissal of that Officer, two Supervisors and a Havaldar.

Another Supervisor, it was alleged, was in the habit of taking bribes from certain hand-cart hawkers before issuing new licenses. The matter was investigated and though the allegations were not completely proved, they did not appear to be wholly unjustified. He was, therefore reduced in pay from Rs. 125 p.m. to Rs. 100 p.m.

A Supervisor, who was in the habit of taking money from squatters, prior to allotting them plots in the reserved area on the Grant Road footpath, was also dismissed, the case against him having been proved conclusively.

### "The Elphinstonian"

The 'Elphinstonian' is well-known for its smart get-up and the literary standard achieved by its youthful contributors. The issue is no exception. The article on the 'Theory of Economic Planning' by Mr. Parmar is worth a perusal. A nice college journal.

# Bombay Prepares To Welcome Halide Hanum

## PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC RECEPTION

The Citizens' Committee appointed to organize public reception and functions in honour of Madame Halide Edib, the well-known Turkish Reformist and Authoress, has fixed the following programme:

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

Public reception at the Victoria Terminus. The exact time of the arrival of the train will be announced later on.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.) the same day —Citizens' reception and public meeting. The place of the meeting will be announced later on.

Madame Halide Edib has been in India for the last few weeks on an educational tour at the special invitation of the Jamia Millia Islamia of Delhi. She will stay in Bombay only for two days on her way back to Europe.

## SEND OFF TO OSCAR SPECK

Herr Oscar Speck who has come from Hamburg in his "Kayak" is leaving Bombay from Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 9th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when friends, admirers, and Scouts will wish him a happy send off Before leaving the shores, Herr Speck will demonstrate the manoeuvering of his rubber canoe in which he is circling the Globe.

All his friends and admirers will join in large numbers to wish him Bon Voyage.

## BOMBAY EXPRESS DASHES AGAINST IRON POTS

MADRAS, March 7.

It is learnt that the Bombay Express which left on Monday dashed against iron pots placed on the line near the Rajampet Station on the M. and S. M. Railway. The superintendent of the Government Railway Police, on receipt of the news, proceeded to the spot to investigate the matter.—A. P.

## Woollen Textile Industry And Tarifl Board

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Textile Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence on the joint representation submitted by certain woollen mills through the Millowners' Association, Bombay, at 10 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

## Meherally To Attend U. P. T. U. C. Session

Mr. Yusuf Meherally Labour Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party left for Delhi on Thursday evening by the Punjab Mail. From Delhi he proceeds to Cawnpore to attend the session of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress to be held on the 9th instant.

## OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. E. F. Bedford lunched at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne visited the Port and Harbour of Bombay on Thursday.

Mr. C. H. Bristow dined at Government House on Thursday.


DO YOU BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do —all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected, it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

SECOND WEEK
THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY by STORM
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered... never out-fought ...in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
Adolph Zukor presents
"The LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
A Paramount Picture with
GARY COOPER
FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL
SIR GUY STANDING
KATHLEEN BURKE

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1935

# ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES

The general tone of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Budget has been much severer than it was for several years past. That is due not only to the objectionable features in the Budget itself but also to similar features in Government's general policy and to the existence in the Assembly of a strong and critical Congress Party. Thus it is that even members like Messrs. H. P. Mody, Sir Leslie Hudson and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah have severely criticised both the Budget and various features of Government's general administrative policy. Government must have had the worst time of it when Dr. Khan Saheb was on his legs. The Khan brothers are a great find, a valuable asset to the Congress, to the Frontier Province and to the country. Dr. Khan Saheb, though new to the Assembly, has already made his presence felt there. And his performance on Wednesday must have given many a rude shock to Government. His allegations of corruption in the Frontier administration were very grave indeed. But Government's defence, so far as there was any, was feeble in the extreme and was made positively ridiculous by the Law Member's irrelevant counter-allegations against the Congress.

### *Universally Condemned*

Replying to the general debate on the Budget the Finance Member reminded the House of his earlier admission that he was himself not satisfied with his Budget. But, he added, the debate had not increased his dissatisfaction, and "in essentials the Budget had emerged unscathed and almost unchallenged from the discussion, as if nobody had got anything better to suggest." Poor Sir James Grigg had to find what solace he could by making his wish father to his thought. If he really thought that his Budget was unchallenged and nobody had got anything better to suggest, he must have been unusually inattentive to a debate which, he knew, could not affect the Governor-General's right of restoring cuts in the Budget. Else he should have noted many a challenging criticism and many a constructive suggestion in the speeches of such friends of Government as Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Leslie Hudson and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. Indeed few elected members had a good word to say about the huge expenditure on the Army, the encouragement of the drain of gold from the country, the continuance of emergency tax burdens and the proposed full restoration of the salary cut.

### *A Moral Defeat*

The discussion on Thursday was confined exclusively to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's motion virtually refusing supplies to the Executive Council. It was meant to censure Government's general policy and attitude towards the people and the House. Though it was technically lost by a small majority of 67 votes against 65, the result was a clear moral defeat to the Government as the motion had a large majority among elected members, who alone are in any sense the real representatives of the people. A few members voted with Government not because they approved of Government's policy but because they contended that it was possible for the Governor-General in any case to restore any cut in the demand and that it was not expedient to make such restoration a normal feature. This is a mistaken view. Restoration by arbitrary means must be a normal feature so long as the Legislature is not given any real responsibility and so long as unreasonable demands for supplies are made for a mere formal grant. And the refusal of supplies till grievances are redressed is a legitimate and recognised procedure. Some members, again, voted with the Government as they thought that the main object of the motion was to initiate a debate on a particular subject and that when that debate was held, it was no longer necessary to go further and refuse necessary supplies. This view, too, is mistaken as the main object of the motion is not brought home to the Government till it is finally carried. The so-called Independent Party again cut a sorry figure in the Assembly and the Bombay Presidency will not soon forget the back-sliding of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. H. P. Mody, not to speak of Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mr. Abdullah Haroon and Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer. However, Government cannot lightly ignore the fact that only official votes have helped them to escape a crushing defeat. Indeed, Government's policy has been assailed and censured on all sides and will continue to be so dealt with till it is so altered as to accord with public opinion.

# Is This Fair?

Doctor Chimandas, Medical Officer of the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Hyderabad Municipality, has been dismissed because he declined to give an undertaking, as required by Government, not to take part in "unlawful" activities. The question raises important issues. How far are Government justified in interfering in the internal administration of a self-governing institution and on what ground? Secondly, since it would be ridiculous to assume otherwise than that the undertaking demanded refers not to all activities provided for in the Indian Penal Code but particularly to Civil Disobedience, is it right to pursue, in a vindictive spirit, persons who have already suffered for "offences" which, incidentally, do not involve any professional disgrace or moral turpitude? If, thirdly, Dr. Chimandas did not actually break any laws but was called upon to give the undertaking because of association with the Congress, Government must be made clearly to affirm or deny that this policy is one of open hostility—to be gratified even by objectionable means—to Congressmen.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of correspondence that has passed between the Chief Officer of the Hyderabad Municipality and Dr. Chimandas on the subject. It appears that the Municipality required an undertaking that he will "take no further part in unlawful activities." To this, Dr. Chimandas replied asking the Chief Officer whether the undertaking would bind him for the period of service or "from now till my death." The reply of the Chief Officer was that the words of the undertaking were "clear and not ambiguous in any manner"! Dr. Chimandas again wrote drawing attention to the word "expression" and requesting an interpretation. The answer was an imperious order to comply with the resolution "forthwith" and not to argue about it. Thereupon Dr. Chimandas wrote explaining his position at length —in 1930 he was actually congratulated by the Corporation for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement!—and saying "while I would undertake that I would take no further part, while in municipal service, in unlawful activities, I regret I cannot give the undertaking in the undefined and vague form contained in your letter." The response was a letter of dismissal! It is clear that the action of the Municipality was unjust and even reprehensible. A man has been dismissed, the dismissal involving the loss not only of service but of a large provident fund, because of the indefensible refusal of the Chief Officer to meet a perfectly straightforward and honourable request. The matter must not be allowed to rest there.

# Law Member And Congress

Regretting the attitude and temper displayed by Sir N. N. Sircar on Wednesday last, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant suggested that perhaps he was lacking in humour. He may or may not, but what is certain is that Sir N. N. Sircar does not lack in a consuming desire to justify on every possible and impossible occasion his appointment as a member of the Government of India. That is why he seems to be eager to outdo, not only his non-Indian colleagues, but even irresponsible professional Anglo-Indian maligners of Indians and their leaders. But when those who represent the people of India, their sufferings and their legitimate demands, criticise the present administration Sir N. N. Sircar shouts, gesticulates and, of course, indulges in more abuse. Pandit Pant did well to remind him that he himself set the ball rolling by indulging in indiscriminate charges against Congress and Congressmen. Sir N. N. Sircar denied. But what? Merely that the report of the Tilak Swaraj Fund was not 'published'! Sir Nripendra had nothing to say about the catalogue of charges which, Pandit Pant reminded him, he had airily related during the debate on the J.P.C. Report. It may be that Sir Nripendra has realised his blunder. But if he lacks in humour, he also lacks in grace to own his blunder. Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar according to his sympathisers is a fearless fighter. He certainly possesses courage but only to abuse his countrymen from the exalted immunity of the membership of the Executive Council.

## *FOREIGN PROPAGANDA*

### *How It Should Be Conducted*

(By Our London Correspondent.)

For any practical proposal for propaganda in Great Britain one appears to be contradictory in his recommendations; but though it may look like contradiction in terms, it is not a contradiction in the study of human psychology.

In one respect propaganda in Great Britain must be closely related and should be under the healthy control of organisations in India. At the same time, the character and quality of the propaganda should be non-Indian suited to the psychology, the mode of thinking and the ordinary moral and material self-interest of the people of Great Britain. All organisations in India, whether it is the Indian National Congress, the Trade Union Congress, the Socialist Group or the Liberal Party, have to carry out their propaganda work along certain limitations of law as well as of opportunities. At the same time the form and manner of such a propaganda have to suit the psychology and understanding of the masses who are kept in the unfortunate position of complete illiteracy and of absence of information on world political events and of the laws of political science that regulate them. But when these organisations are conducting propaganda in Great Britain, they make a fatal mistake of introducing these limitations in their campaign in Great Britain or other foreign countries.

**Clear Demand.**

In India the political demands of the people have to be modified under pressure of laws and arbitrary powers of imprisonment, confiscations of press, impositions of securities, etc. However, for all such organisations, there must be propaganda work carried on in Great Britain which should be of an absolutely extreme and unqualified type, since every British citizen in his own country has got a perfect right to make a demand upon his parliamentary Cabinet that they shall mind the business of the nation at home and that they shall not interfere in the governance of other peoples or countries. It holds up a concrete proof before the British public that the people of India are by their own will and admission incapable of feeling that instinct of national independence above all other considerations. The British public takes the view that the people of India do feel and admit the need of an external governing power, that they do visualise a mutual benefit in progress as if between two partners with a varying share of partnership. These fundamental principles of political life having been surrendered, the people of Great Britain who fully understand and highly value the principle of national independence turn their faces away from the struggle of India because Indians themselves make them believe that they have no such instinct. Then the question descends from

(Continued on page 12).

# INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

## Material Changes Are Necessary In The Act In The Interests Of Employees

By K. RAMA RAO III.

I shall now proceed to comment upon the various other points that arise for consideration in sections 129 and 230. A preferential claim, so far as the Crown is concerned, is for a period within the 12 months next before the date of the winding up or a receivership (or taking possession) and so also where a local authority is concerned; but so far as the rights of employees are concerned, it is stated that the claim is only to the extent of two months next before the said date and it should not exceed a sum of one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant and five hundred rupees for each labourer or workman.

### *Unsuited To Indian Conditions*

It is rather difficult to understand exactly the object of the legislature in making these restrictions. Unfortunately, the Indian Companies Act is an office copy of the old English Companies Act. Therefore, conditions existing in England have been bodily incorporated into the Indian statute. Now, it is a well-known fact that in England wages are paid according to the week while in India wages and salaries are paid according to the month. Let us suppose a case in England in which employees are not paid for three or four weeks. They will naturally stop work and the concern will automatically go into liquidation. Therefore, the loss by way of wages and salaries would be only for three or four weeks. In India it would be much greater as the unit of payment is the month. It is a notorious fact that not a few employers in India are irregular in payment of wages; and whether the employees are willing or not somehow they manage to carry on as they have been doing in many mills and offices in Bombay. We know that a debacle does occur in the end when the employees are not paid for months together. It is then hundred to one that they will not be able to realise a single month's amount due to them.

### *Change Suggested*

The Indian Succession Act (Section 322) makes provision for the payment of three months' wages due for services rendered to a deceased person out of the amounts coming from the estate, while the Presidency Insolvency Act provides for the payment of all debts due to the Crown or any local authorities and of salaries and wages of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of the services rendered to the insolvent during four months prior to the date of the presentation of the petition. It will be noticed that the period fixed under the Indian Companies Act is much shorter and for no just reason whatsoever.

Let us take a concrete instance. The salary for January 1935 is not paid by many limited liability companies till the middle of February, 1935. When a company is not doing well (and it is only such companies that we are discussing in the present instance) the date of payment is generally postponed with the result that when finally a company goes down, more than two months' salary actually earned has fallen due. Immediately a receiver or a liquidator steps in, he closes down the concern and sends away the employees at 24 hours' notice, or runs it but in that case probably more than half of them lose their jobs, so that they stand to lose three months' salary including the period for which notice would have been legally due in normal circumstances. Would it not, therefore, be just that the statute should either make it impossible for a liquidator or a receiver to send away employees at a 24 hours' notice or to make provision for the payment of three months instead of the present two? I have already contended above that the unit of payment should be even much larger in view of the peculiar circumstances obtaining in India.

### *Unfair Limit*

Nor is it fair to fix that a certain class of employees should not get more than thousand rupees. What actually happens in a limited liability company which is passing through bad days? Whatever little money goes into the office treasury should, after meeting the most urgent liabilities go towards the payment of the salaries of the employees mostly of the lower cadres because it would be utterly impossible for the administration to be run unless the employees who are lower paid are given their salaries first and the senior and more responsible officials receive their salaries in the end. It is not only their moral duty, but it is real good sense and practical wisdom to do so. So when actually the crash comes is

(Continued on page 9.)

# Frankly Speaking

**PRINCES' DUTY**

The clumsy reticence of their Highnesses the Princes and their Ministers, on the one hand, and a spirited competition between Sir Samuel Hoare and the Churchill "Morning Post" group to interpret them, on the other, has made the whole question of Princes in relation to constitutional "Reforms" appear, what an Anglo-Indian paper would call, "fishy." And it is time for Their Highnesses to realise that their continued silence is making matters worse. An authoritative report of the full and complete details of what transpired in Bombay both at Patiala House and at the Nizam's Palace is immediately called for. It is, furthermore, urgently needed from the point of view of British India also. Sir Samuel Hoare had declared that the criticisms of the Princes were sufficiently minor to be capable of being met through ordinary modifications in certain clauses of the India Bill and that they were not fundamental in any way. The other day, Sir Samuel confirmed his earlier declaration on the basis of Air Mail reports of the Bombay proceedings. Now, unless we are gravely mistaken, the conditions which Their Highnesses had formally urged as "sine qua non" included such questions, for example, as the definition of Paramountcy and Responsibility at the Centre. The Bill does not and cannot meet these conditions. The question naturally arises whether Sir Samuel Hoare has misunderstood the position of the Princes or whether Their Highnesses themselves have decided tacitly to forswear what amounted to solemn pledges to British India. This question Their Highnesses owe to British India to answer clearly and immediately. It has now become for them a peremptory moral duty.

**MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.**

It has been the fashion with some Indians, fortunately a few, who, though they know little of the realities of Indian education, glibly talk of the boon of imparting instruction to Indians through English merely because they themselves have the misfortune to have a weaker mastery over their own mother tongue than over English. Such people will do well to ponder over the observations of a veteran educationist like Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University. Referring, in his address at the Convocation of the University, to the mischief caused by a foreign medium of instruction, he said that "it was unnatural that instruction should be imparted through a language which was neither that of the teachers nor of the taught, ideas were distorted, originality of thought was hampered and energy and time were wasted". Dr. Mackenzie obviously referred to the plight of University students. How much worse must be the condition of high school students compelled to learn through a foreign medium?

**IS THAT JUSTICE?**

Every Indian knows the part played by Ras in Gujarat in the no-tax movement in 1930 and 1932. Most of the villagers there have lost their all. But it seems their woes have not yet ended. The Gujarat Farmers' Relief Committee is trying to give bare means of livelihood to the Ras farmers by giving them a buffalo each for tilling purposes. But it is said that a few days ago a police Jamadar went to Ras and threatened to attach his buffalo in lieu of an old unrecovered fine and that he left the place only when a kind relative of the farmer paid up Rs. 50 against the fine. It seems probable that the farmer has already served an extra sentence of imprisonment in lieu of his fine. In any case it is hardly humane for any Government to deprive a man, in the name of law, of the barest means of livelihood and thereby compel him to starve.

**NOT GOOD ENOUGH.**

The Bill to amend the Indian Mines Act, as amended by the Select Committee, is some improvement upon the draft Bill, but it does not go far enough to safeguard the interests of an important body of workers like miners. It is unreasonable, for instance, to let the local Government to nominate persons to represent the miners. That is no real representation at all but only a make-believe. It is essential that this class of workers, like all others, needs to be represented by election either through its Trade Unions, where they exist, or by some other suitable method. As regards hours of work, a fair standard would have been the recommendation of the dissenting members of the Committee, who suggest that the weekly and daily maximum limit for employment for surface work should not exceed 48 hours and 9 hours respectively and for employment underground 48 hours and 8 hours respectively. It is to be hoped the Assembly will insist upon the necessary reforms being embodied in the Bill.

## — PRESS VIEWS —

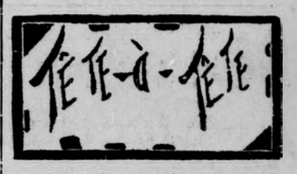
### Abandon It

Since it is evident that the princes are unwilling to join the All-India Federation, because they do not want British Indian politicians to get the right of poking in their noses in the autocratic ways of administration of their territories by the Princes and since it is equally true that the British Indian democracy does not want the importation of the Princes in their national legislature to put the weight of their autocracy and reactionarism on the side of the opponents of India's march to freedom, since we assert there is mutual distrust, why not abandon the Federation altogether.

Never was a new constitution received with such unanimous and universal execration and never was it sought to be ushered in under such unhappy and unwanted auspices. Is it too late even now for the British Government to yield to public opinion in this country so frankly and loudly hostile to the new scheme of reforms and to withdraw the legislation based on the assumptions of Federation?—"Voice of India."

### Indictment Of British Rule

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has very rightly stressed the need for concerted action, both official and non-official, to counteract the evil effects of false, vile and malicious propaganda against India carried abroad by Miss Mayo and their cousins by means of their books and films like "India Speaks." We feel that while non-officials should spare no pains in their efforts to vindicate the honour of India, the Government should show greater zeal in this direction in their own interests if not in the interests of the country; for a film like 'India Speaks' fills the minds of the foreigners with prejudice not only against the people of India but also against the Government of the country. The facts depicted in such books and films are, no doubt, false and maliciously concocted; but even these untruths and half-truths constitute indirectly a terrible indictment of 150 years of British rule in India. So by allowing such misstatement, to go unchallenged the Government apart from the reputation of the country being injured, allow themselves also to go down in the estimation of the world abroad.—"Forward."



It has fallen to the lot of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to move for the refusal of supplies to the Army department on Monday next.

We hope he makes his speech with due regard and respect for the authoritative ruling recently given by Mr. Tottenham.

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Bori Bundar Minor's tribute to the Finance Member's budget performances: "It was not, however, on pegs of humour alone that Sir James Grigg hung his case."

Of course. He did it mainly, in fact, exclusively round the necks of the people of India.

* * * *

Speaking in support of indirect elections to the Federal Assembly of India, Sir Austen Chamberlain said in the Committee of the Commons, that if a representative institution was to be anything but a sham, the individual member must have a sense of responsibility to the constituents.

How splendid! And, evidently, a representative institution would be everything but a sham if the individual members have no constituencies at all to which to entertain a sense of responsibility.

* * * *

"Sir Austin Chamberlain replied that it was admitted on all sides that there has been corruption in Indian political life".

The promptitude with which they are honest enough to admit the fault of others is indeed touching. It is also slightly tempting though.

* * * *

Sir Herbert Samuel, was, however, in a sort of national self-confessional mood. "Talk about pocket boroughs" he exclaimed. "such a system as this is unheardof in the whole history of the world".

He is, of course, right. Pocket boroughs were merely inevitable excretions, while the proposed system is a deliberate creation.

* * * *

Dr. De Souza—not the whisky-butter specialist of the Bombay Council but the M. L. A.—displeased, says our Special Correspondent, the Official Benches by attacking the restoration of the salary cuts.

The Official Benches were quite justified. There must be class-solidarity among "public" servants—retired or active.

* * * *

The "Times of India" is extremely upset: "Obviously there has been leakage somewhere, and if misrepresentation or harm comes of "The Morning Post" reports, the Princes and their Ministers have themselves to blame."

We quite agree. And we hope our contemporary agrees with us and with itself.

* * * *

Our contemporary proceeds: "If verbatim speeches—not merely brief summaries—were available to "The Morning Post" representative, there must have been connivance somewhere. The whole affair is very fishy indeed."

It is. Very fishy. And the 'whole affair' of publicity to the Bombay proceedings.

But we should advise our contemporary not to pursue this matter of "leakage" and "connivance" dangerously far.

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Mr. Nariman has quoted instances of memorials, representations, appeals, etc., even from loyalists and co-operators like the Aga Khan, Sapru, Sastri, Setalwad, Jinnah, Joshi and Jehangir to show how the demand for redemption of pledges has gone in vain.

The British Government can, however, point out with justice that if they have not redeemed their pledges they have at least done their best to retrieve them.

* * * *

"Fritz, dear—I've given your rocking horse to that poor boy that hadn't got a daddy."

Fritz: "Couldn't you give him daddy?"

# Move For Direct Election Defeated

## Sir A. Chamberlain Argues It Is Unreal & Unworkable

### "Question Is Not Of Principle But Of Machinery", Says Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, March 6.

In the Committee Stage of India Bill, Mr. Isaac Foot (Lab: Bodmin) on behalf of the Liberal opposition, moved an amendment providing that the representatives of British India to the Federal Assembly should be directly elected by territorial constituencies constituted for that purpose.

Mr. Isaac Foot said the Liberals did not wish to appear to be attempting to wreck the Bill since they were anxious to secure its passage, but they attached strong importance to this matter.

Mr. Foot acknowledged that there was a strong case for indirect election and referred in this connection to the arguments of the Simon Commission, but he pointed out that the Round Table Conferences, the Joint Select Committee on the Montford Bill and also the Government of India's despatch on the Simon Commission's report all favoured direct election. He said the amendment asked Government to revert to their policy contained in the White Paper.

**Indian Opinion**

Mr. Foot laid stress on the strength of Indian opinion, and quoted the views of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the President of the Liberal Federation, the Servants of India Society and Indian Christian Conference and inquired if Government were able to name any representative body in India which approved the change made by the Select Committee. Mr. Foot quoted the Viceroy as informing the Assembly on January 25 that the Government of India stood by direct election.

Mr. Foot said the Liberals were opposed to indirect election because it was contrary to the opinion of the man on the spot, contrary to Indian sentiment. It deprived Indians of the right they enjoyed for fourteen years and it was contrary to the whole principle of representative institutions. It was a wrong done to the common people and was contrary to the whole principle of Federation. It confused the federal and the provincial issues. It deprived the Governor-General of the power of dissolution and, above all, struck at the unity of India. Mr. Foot spoke for 55 minutes.

Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised the duty of the House to consider the best constitution that could be offered to India. He said he was no more willing to accept the system of direct election, which he believed was not workable, because the majority of Indian opinion favoured it, than he was willing the other day to enter a Dutch auction for the support of the Prices.

**Anything But Sham**

Sir Austen Chamberlain said if the representative institution was to be anything but a sham, the individual member must have a sense of responsibility to the constituents. He thought there might ultimately be a fruitful source of development in building up an electoral system through the villages, but in the meanwhile the indirect system was necessary in order to maintain the responsibility. If they made its representative character more real they were serving and not injuring democracy.

Sir Austen was arguing that the direct election would become increasingly unreal and unworkable with every extension of the franchise when Mrs. Eleanor Rathbone (Ind.) interrupted and suggested that the small electoral bodies were liable to corruption.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that it was admitted on all sides that there has been in the past corruption in Indian political life. He said that it will exist as long as you have not political standards sufficiently high and strong to punish it, but he questioned whether it would increase with a small body of men chosen from the provincial legislature as the electoral college.

**Amendment Defeated**

Mr. Isaac Foot's amendment in favour of direct elections was defeated by 262 votes to 57.

Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (Con.) emphasised that Government did not regard the door closed to working out some practical scheme of direct election in the future.

**Grave Error**

Sir Herbert Samuel winding up for the Liberals laid emphasis on the strength of the Indian opposition to the indirect system. He quoted Sir Samuel Hoare's recent warning against ignoring the strength of Indian opinion in favour of dealing simultaneously with the Centre and the Provinces and asked why Indian opinion was being ignored in the present case.

Sir Herbert Samuel commented on the fact that the Bill was purported to extend self-government and enlarge Indian liberties, yet they were destroying the very franchise which existed so long. He opined that Government made a grave error. He strongly criticised the system under which a small group would meet and choose a member of Parliament for All-India. He said: "Talk about pocket boroughs—such a system as this is unheard of in the whole history of the world."

Sir Samuel Hoare who frankly admitted that he changed his opinion more than once, emphasised his view that the question was one not of principle but of machinery. He said they were treating the question as an experiment and not as a final settlement and thought on the whole it was wise to accept the recommendation of the Select Committee. He did not regard direct election as a test of the unity of India which was dependent on much bigger issues such as civil and criminal codes, and the unity of railway and customs administrations. "I think," he said, "the Federal Government is much more likely to retain that unity than the adoption of either direct or indirect election."

**Amendment Rejected**

The amendment was rejected by 262 votes to 57.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood (Ind.) proposed an amendment for the inclusion of six representatives of British Parliament in the Federal Assembly, which be coupled with equal representation of India in the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. R. A. Butler said the amendment cut across the whole principle of responsible Government as it was proposed to establish in India. The amendment was rejected without division.

Major J. S. Courtauld moved for an addition to the Federal Assembly of 40 members chosen by the Governor-General, of whom not more than 20 should be persons holding office under the Crown. He said the proposal would enable a Governor-General to appoint distinguished and knowledgeable Europeans who would help in governing India as a whole. Moreover, Britain who was a predominant partner hitherto was not represented under the present proposals (cheers).

Mr. Butler said that Government were unable to accept the proposal which would be regarded with great suspicion in India. He said if the proposal had any merit, it would be negatived by the unfavourable atmosphere it would create. An amendment was suggested for the continuance of official bloc which Indians had long regarded with suspicion.

**Preposterous Proposal**

The supporters of the amendment included Sir A. Knox, Mr. Charles Williams and Mr. Churchill, while Mr. Morgan Jones, Lord Eustace Percy, and Miss E. Rathbone opposed, Miss Rathbone describing the proposal as preposterous.

The amendment was defeated by 264 votes to 42. The debate is adjourned probably to March 12. —Reuter.

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In order to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesty the King and Queen, His Highness the Raja of Nagod, through the Council of Regency, Nagod State, has announced to donate a sum of Rs. 5,000 and build a public library at Nagod with this amount.

# Sir Cawasji To Govt. Rescue

meaning into the Lobby remark, "This is the beginning of our turn. Even the last docile Assembly rejected the Finance Bill in its first sessions. We hope to get the Independents slowly on our side, and then where will the Congress be".

## NO VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

### Meaning Of Adverse Vote On Cut Motion

(From Our Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

To-day's reverse on the cut motion, disheartening though not wholly unexpected was the result of a combination of circumstances in which Mr. Jinnah's absence was particularly noteworthy.

Congress leaders must realise the lesson of this vote i.e that mere piling of words does not always suffice without cogent argument and objective reasoning.

The Opposition Leader's opening speech was disappointing as a debating performance.

Sir Cowasji was provocative; but even Mr. Satyamurti's rejoinders to-day sounded hollow or only as dialectical hits.

Sir Joseph Bhore's intervention in the debate raised it to a higher level, and lent a conciliatory tone. But the leader of the House was content with merely technical points of legal nicety or constitutional minutiae. Reference to the Communal Award was as inopportune as it was disastrous in consequence, even though Mr. Satyamurti tried hard to explain the Congress position in that regard, and avoid misapprehension. This is no victory for the Government, though a check to the Opposition.

## PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After interpellations, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai moved that the Executive Council demand be reduced to one rupee. He said that sometime ago he had read a book by Mr. Bernard Shaw, "Intelligent Women's Guide to Socialism." The book attempted to put the problem in a language free from technical jargon. In the same way, he would describe the budget before them as a family budget, the family being a family of parasites, who ate up for various services all the 86 crores. Having done that, they had invited the people's representatives to discuss the budget and even then whatever the Assembly refused, the Government restored.

Sir James Grigg showed considerable sense of humour, continued Mr. Desai, when he said yesterday that the budget had come out unscathed and unchallenged. So it had, but it was in a different sense, because the House had no power to challenge it. This sort of budget could be presented only because the Government thought the opposition to be stupid.

**"CONGENITAL IDIOT" AGAIN**

The other day, the speaker continued, the Government member replying to a question, said that none but a congenital idiot would ever believe that there was ever going to be Indianisation of the army.

Mr. Tottenham:—I said at the present rate of Indianisation. I meant no reflection on any member except perhaps on myself, for the questioner thinking that unless I was a congenital idiot, I could believe that the Army could ever be Indianised at the present rate of Indianisation."

Mr. Desai resuming said Mr. Tottenham had not made any substantial alteration in his statement. As to who was a congenital idiot, it would be found in due course. Any way that remark showed the entire spirit of the Government, which he wished to condemn by his motion.

Mr. Desai said that year after year the people's representatives repeated their criticism, and if there was any sense of justice, such repetitions would arouse the little conscience that might still be left in those who behaved in that manner. The fact of the matter was that in all branches of development, India was to-day in a most dangerously weak condition, and yet the machine of the Government, was run, so that the military and the civil mercenaries might thrive.

**GOVT. AND SABBATH**

The other day, continued the speaker, a friend had said that it seemed that the human being was made for Sabbath, and not the Sabbath for the human being. In the same way, people were made for the government, so that the Government could flourish and the people might languish. (Applause). It was clear that at any moment, the only concern of the Government was that its machinery might run, not that the people might find food and clothing,

(Continued From Page 1).

sanitation, shelter and education. The problem merely was how the Empire might be maintained for the benefit of the gazing world and the achievement of the Imperial Britain.

Some members had congratulated the Finance Member for his grant of a crore for village reconstruction. Mr. Desai felt that the entire foundation should have been laid on the village, instead of the high features of protection; yet every ounce of blood had been taken out of the villages to build up a weak and paralytic government, imposed on the people both by armament and disarmament. However, freedom's battle once begun would never end, till the people won their rights.

The Viceroy had told them the other day to witness the army manoeuvres and see how their money was spent. That was true enough, though the Viceroy meant it in a different sense. Not a single pie was being spent on national development, and lip service was being paid to partnership of a kind wherein one partner earned the real profits for the real masters.

**THEY SHOULD HAVE RESIGNED**

It was the Government which had taught them civil resistence by continuously refusing to hear the voice of the people, and certain loyal Indians were there to help the Government against their own country. If members opposite had self-respect, they should have resigned when the House censured them.

The House, continued Mr. Desai, had demanded the presence of Mr. Sarat Bose in the House. It had condemned the Indo-British Trade Agreement, it had asked for the removal of the ban on the Red Shirts and it had resolved in a certain manner over the J.P.C.

Mr. Desai said "I should like to know whether we have moved a single individual or by a single inch the heart of the Government in the response to our demands". Had the Government threatened retaliatory measures against Zanzibar, even inspite of the report of its own officer. What right had the Government then to seek their vote to raise money for expenditure and he asked the House to refuse supplies. (Cheers).

**PROTEST AGAINST CUT RESTORATION**

Mr. Fazl Haq accused the Government of recklessness in expenditure and callousness to the needs of the people. When the British succeeded the Oriental kings, they were enamoured of courtiers and functions and created an executive council (laughter). What was the need, he asked, for members for Education, Health, land or for a Law Member? Perhaps, only the Home Member had to work to justify his appointment. He also opposed the high salaries if the executive councillors and protested against the restoration of the salary cut.

**NO RESPONSE FROM GOVT.**

Sardar Mangal Singh wondered if the non-official side of the House was to go on paying and paying, and the official side to go on spending and spending. And also if the non-official side was to go on saying what they liked, and the official side to go on doing what they liked. Such continuous friction was bound to lead to revolution. Why had not the Government released Sarat Bose, even after the adjournment motion in the House? Why had not the Government not accepted the Assembly's verdict on the Indo-British Trade Agreement? Why had not the Government removed the ban on the Red Shirts? For these signs of omission, the Government deserved to be refused any supplies. Sardar Mangal Singh spoke also on the inadequate representation of the Sikhs in the services and the Legislature and criticised the anomaly or rules regarding the carrying of kirpans.

Mr. Anwarul Azim said that he had the greatest respect for Bhulabhai Desai, but could not support his motion. Since 1921, so many things had happened which made him sceptical in many matters. The Government must make the budget balance in Bengal, and redress the communal inequalities in the services. He wanted reforms in Baluchistan, when the British Government was forcing federation on India.

Mr. Azhar Ali said that the grant of one crore meant only fourteen rupees per village and even this paltry sum would be eaten up by Patwaris and the higher officials. The deplorable situation in the country, he attributed to Government's ignorance of real conditions, and in this respect, he blamed Indian Members of the Government for not representing the true conditions of India.

**NOT OUT OF LOVE.**

Mr. Akhil Dutt said that Government deserved censure for failure to take off the surcharges, for its policy of repression, for non-Indianisation of the services, the export of gold, educated unemployment, trade agreements in defiance of public opinion and failure to have planned economy. He then dwelt on the Government's support of the Communal Award in the face of universal condemnation of the system of separate electorate by the country, including the nationalist Muslims.

Sir Cowasji asked whether discussion of the Communal Award was in order.

The President said that the member was in order so far as he was trying to show that among other grievances, one was the Executive Council's support of the Communal Award.

Mr. Dutt said he did not blame the Muslims, but held that the Government had given the Award, not out of love for Muslims but to divide the communities for ever.

Mr. James (European Group) in a spirit of genuine enquiry wanted to know from the leader of the Opposition Mr. Desai what exact role Congressmen were playing in this Assembly.

**SHAMLAL'S REPLY.**

Lala Shamlal (Punjab) said that a nation bound by Imperial Domination as India was could not be bound by rules as Mr. James wanted them to be. They would have to struggle under the present and even under the new constitution. The heart of India was with Pandit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, whom Government had put in jail. What was the use of an army and police, when people had not food to eat? This situation had arisen from systematic exploitation that had gone on for 150 years. It had gone on for such a long time that even the exploited persons had forgotten to see the injustce of it. It was this mentality which must be removed. The Congress could co-operate with Government, only when they noticed a change of heart in Government and when the spirit of domination gave way and Englishmen accepted the Indian standard of life and worked for Indians.

**TERMS TO CONGRESS PARTY.**

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah criticised Mr. Fazlul Haq, an ex-Minister, for his reference to executive councillors' salaries. "Having enjoyed the sweets of office ourselves, it does not lie in our mouth to say so." (Laughter). Sir Ghulam said if there had been no Member for Education, Health and Lands how would the grant of a crore for rural areas have been sanctioned.

He asked Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to show respect for the verdict of the House before blaming the Government. Thus, if Mr. Desai accepted Communal Award which the Assembly had carried. (Sardar Mangal Singh:—Artificial majority) then the speaker would walk into the Congress lobby not otherwise (Cheers).

**"GOVT NOT UNRESPONSIVE."**

Sir Joseph Bhore said as at present constituted, Government could not accept every verdict of the House. If it could, there would be complete responsible Government. At the same time, Government did not throw opinions of the members into the wastepaper basket, but paid them the greatest attention. So far as the Indo-British Trade Agreement was concerned, the House would have an opportunity to express its views, whenever any changes were required in the duties to implement the Agreement.

As for the Ottawa Agreement, the House would have an opportunity to review the whole question early next year in the light of judicial assessment of its operation, and if after examination, the House wished that notice of termination of the agreement should be given, Government would not stand in the way. Government were thus not unresponsive, but it was impossible for Government to accept every vote of the House. For that, they must blame the Government of India Act (cheers).

failed to understand the issues raised by Mr. Desai. The speaker had for years expressed dissatisfaction with the existing system of Government, but he preferred his own method to the Congress method of work and as the Congress vote meant introducing into the House the method of obstruction, he would oppose the motion (cheers).

Sardar Sant Singh asked the previous speaker what was the meaning of submitting the Finance Bill to the vote of the House if it did not mean that the House could refuse supplies when grievances remained unredressed. He asked whether the last Assembly which was not obstructionist made Government accept popular motions in any way.

## COMMUNALISM SHOWS TO FORE AGAIN

### Muslim M.L.A's Part Company With Congress In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

Sir Mohd Yakub, Mr. Mohd Nauman Mr. Ghulam Bhiknarang, Haji Abdoola Haroon, Shafi Daoodi Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. K. L. Gauba, Muslim members of the Assembly have issued the following statement to the press.

"During the present session of the Assembly the Muslim members generously and readily co-operated with all the non-official groups in their efforts for the common good. The proceedings of the Assembly, therefore, have gone very well so far. Some disquieting considerations have, however, been apparent.

We have found the Congress and the nationalist parties have to all intents and purposes been working hand in hand on the communal question. While one carries on the most virulent propaganda in and out of the Assembly the other sits on the fence of so-called neutrality. They have allowed the anti-communal Award Conference to be held in Delhi recently and only to-day they have allowed the Deputy President of the Assembly to make the Communal Award a ground for the refusal of supplies to the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The two groups, therefore, in our opinion clearly are at one to undermine the position of the Muslims under the Award.

We have seen this game and can no longer be fooled in building up prestige on the ruins of the just rights and claims of the Muslim community. The prestige of the Muslim community can only be saved by independent action by their representatives in the Assembly at this critical juncture. We have therefore, decided in the afternoon of to-day to oppose the motion of the refusal of supplies to the Government which has been supported on the ground of the Communal Award.

# Greek 'Planes Bomb Coastal Town

## Govt. Threat Of Offensive Carried Out

***KAVALLA, March 6.***

***Fifty thousand inhabitants became panic-stricken when planes suddenly appeared out of the blue rained bombs on the town and raked the streets with machine guns from a low altitude. It is believed that the Government forces have now crossed the Struma in execution of their threat to launch an offensive after preliminary artillery bombardment of the enemy position.***

### REBELS REFUSE TO SURRENDER

ATHENS, March 6.

Reports of the air raid by Government 'planes on the Macedonian coastal town of Kavalla today, indicate that the rebels met the Government's ultimatum with a refusal to surrender.—Reuter.

## BOY KING FOR SIAM

### Nine-Year Old Prince To Succeed With Council Of Regency

LAUSANNE, March 7.

Prince Ananda Mahidol the nine-year old nephew of ex-King Prajadhipok, at present in Switzerland with his mother, has been proclaimed King of Siam with a Council of Regency. Prince Ananda is a passionate devotee of skiing.

Interviewed by Reuter the Prince said he preferred to play with locomotives and trains than to become King, and would rather remain in Switzerland than return to Bangkok. The Prince's mother said that the Prince is not very strong and hoped he would be allowed to remain sometime in Switzerland where he is benefiting from the mountain air.—Reuter.

## EDEN TO VISIT RUSSIA AND POLAND

LONDON, March 7.

Sir John Simon told the House of Commons that, after his visit to Berlin was arranged, Government received intimation that the British Ministerial visits to Russia and Poland would be welcomed. Government gladly accepted the invitation and visits will be paid by Captain Eden.—Reuter.

## INDIA BILL TIME TABLE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin announced that the India Bill will be taken up on 12th and 14th instant.

## EGYPT TAKES PRECAUTIONS

### Anxious To Prevent Clash If Venizelos Arrives At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, March 7.

Considerable excitement prevails here owing to the report that Signor Venizelos is 'en route' aboard the rebel cruiser. In the event of the rebel warships taking refuge at Alexandria, the Egyptian Government have ordered that the crews to be disarmed to breech the locks guns and ammunitions to be confiscated. The police have been posted at strategic points of the city in order to prevent the demonstrations by the local Venizelists and clashes with the supporters of the Greek Government.—Reuter.

## S. A. UNION TO FOLLOW STERLING

(Special Cable)

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 7.

The Finance Member told the Assembly that the Union Government had decided to adhere to the policy of following the sterling.

## DEFENCE OF BURMA AFTER SEPARATION

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

"The question of the defence of Burma after separation is being considered by the India Office in close collaboration with the Imperial departments concerned", stated Sir S. Hoare in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Fuller. Sir Samuel added: "The discussions are based on the material supplied by the authorities in Burma and India, supplemented by consultation with the officers having first-class experience of the local conditions"

## Battleship To Protect British Interests

MALTA March 7.

The battleships the "Royal Sovereign" has been ordered to proceed to Phalerum Bay (?) to protect British interests.—Reuter.

## HIGHEST SINCE 1922

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 6.

**With the issue of the Navy estimates, the Civil and Defence estimates now complete show the imposition of an additional burden of 21 millions sterling on the budget.**

**The total for the supply of the services exceeds 490 million which is the highest of any budget since 1922, the year when the Gedde's axe fell. Also no provision is made in the civil estimates for the meat, and beet-sugar subsidies and probably a margin will be set aside in the budget as in the last year which may mean an additional 5 millions, but the revenue receipts are not yet complete. It is expected that they will also show an increase.**

## 22,000,000 AMERICANS RECEIVE FEDERAL RELIEF

WASHINGTON, March 6.

**While the Senate is deciding the fate of President Roosevelt's stupendous Relief Work Bill, the Relief Administrators Department announces that 22,000,000 persons are receiving federal relief at an average cost of 5,000,000 dollars daily.—Reuter.**

# Unwanted Liquor Shop

## DUTY OF MEMBERS OF CORPORATION

### *Our Readers' Views*

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The residents of Cavel Street (now Dr. Viegas St.) seem to have realised the dangers emerging from locating a country liquor shop, in the close vicinity of a Shiva temple and the Municipal recreation ground as a result of the most appreciable propaganda which is being carried in the press.

The owner of the Mandli which is about half a century old, has already sent an appeal to the Collector of Bombay expressing the fear that the susceptibilities of the Hindu community would be wounded and the sanctity of the temple would be violated if the said shop is located in the House No. 220. It may be remembered that the way to the Mandir leads from this house and the liquor shop would be a source of danger to devotees, especially the ladies and young girls.

But it is to be regretted that the question of recreation plot which deserves equally great importance, has failed to draw the attention of the city-fathers, particularly the representatives of the "C" Ward.

This piece of land is exclusively reserved for children of the locality to play and to locate a liquor shop in addition to a toddy shop which is also very close, is to aggravate the alarming results. The recreation ground will be turned into a "rendezvous" of the drunkards and bad characters whose influence upon the tender minds of children will undoubtedly be most deplorable and deprecatory.

Will any public-spirited Corporator representing the "Bhuleshwar Ward" in the Municipal Corporation care to rise to the occasion and strongly object to the proposed location of country liquor shop in addition to the toddy shop, and thus earn the gratitude of his electorate?

Of course, one can expect little from Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, a elected member of the Corporation from this unfortunate Ward who on Tuesday last on the floor of the Council Hall indulged in a long "sermon" on the "advantages of drinking".—Yours, etc.,

"A HINDU RESIDENT."

## Poona—Bombay Match

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request you to kindly publish in your paper the following few lines which are meant to refute the most unfounded allegations made by the special correspondent of the "Times of India" against the management of the Maharashtra Cricket Association while the 2nd round between Bombay and Maharashtra was being played out at Poona in the 3rd week of this month.

The correspondent complained of the six miles journey of the Bombay players for tiffin and the consequent waste of time, and want of comfort. The Maharashtra Association is not in the least responsible for this inconvenience as they were definitely prepared to arrange in the best way the usual lunch in the Indian style at their Pavilion. In addition they had also informed the Bombay Association that they would make all comfortable arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the visiting team just near the Playground. This voluntary offer was, curiously enough, not accepted by Bombay which thus is solely responsible for the loss of some important hours of the match. Lunch in the full European style could not on the last day of the Match be brought to the Ground on account of the exorbitant conveyance charges and other demands of the catering firm. I regret that the visiting team refused to accept the boarding, lodging and lunch arrangements of the local and responsible Association which, though not rich like Bombay, knows in its modest ways all the rules of hospitality.

As regards the dressing arrangements the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion was at 20 feet distance, from the players' seats.

It is, to say the least of it, very unbecoming to ridicule the Poona public, which mostly consists of students, for not contributing more to the gate of the Match. In this connection, Bombay again is at fault for postponing for one reason or another their 1st and 2nd rounds. If the match at Poona had been played at the scheduled time in January when students are free from the bug-bear of examinations, the gate would have met all the expenses of the local as well as of the visiting teams. With depleted income, economy was the only course for the newly started Maharashtra Association which, unfortunately, has not the Quadrangular or the M. C. C. test match serving as a goose, laying golden eggs.

Games and Associations to manage them are not money making concerns. They have a much higher purpose behind them. Money every where is only a means to the end; nobody need ridicule others for want of it. Cricket is not a luxury neither are the players princes so that they should be always discontented for not getting their maximum comforts. The claims of Maharashtra to start a separate Association is more than enough justified by the way in which they met the Bombay players and made them leap with joy when victory which was in great suspense, was somehow coming in sight. If Maharashtra had not have separated from Bombay, players like Hazare, Mohoni and Nimbalkar, who should get a place in any first class XI, would have slumbered in their dark caves, unheard and unaccepted by the Cricket gods of Bombay. It is exactly this noble work of discovering new jewels and giving them the necessary polish which the Maharashtra Association intends to do and will be doing inspite of the complaints and attacks of some of the disgruntled critics at Bombay and elsewhere whose views, the correspondent of the "Times of India" echoed in his comments on the match on the 19th instant.—Yours, etc.

K. N. JEJURIKAR.

Poona, Feb. 1.

*Provincial Councils*

# Safeguard Lawful Rights Of 10 Lakh Muslim Women

### *POSTERS IN FRONTIER COUNCIL*

### Finance Member Says Transfer Of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Rests With Bombay Govt.

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Questioned in the Legislative Council the Finance Member stated that the Government had no information regarding the ill-health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the Sabarmati Jail. His transfer to the Frontier rested with the Bombay Government.

Replying to another question he said that the creation of a cadre of superior service for this province was under consideration.

After the presentation of the Select Committee Report on the Village Council Bill and the Local Option Bill, the Council discussed Mr. Habibullah's motion referring the Muslim Personal Law Application Bill to Select Committee to report by the 15th instant.

Nawab Hamidullah's amendment calling for report by 31st October next was carried without a division after a three-hour debate in which 10 speakers participated.

Mr. Habibullah said that opinions received were enrouraging and strengthened his position, one significant fact being that neither any woman nor any representative organisation in the province had expressed an opinion against the Bill.

DEVICE TO GAIN TIME.

Nawab Hamidullah said that the object of his amendment was to give the Select Committee sufficient time to deliberate over the issues involved.

Mr. Cunningham, Leader of the House, restated the Government attitude accepting the adoption of the Shariat, but they had received representations to the effect that the Bill in its present form was unworkable. He said that the amendment was only designed to give the Committee sufficient time to consider the Bill and present it to the Council in a form in which it might be worked.

WOMEN'S POSTERS IN COUNCIL

Before the Council met, posters on behalf of the Frontier Branch of the All-India Womens' Conference appealing to Council members to safeguard the lawful rights of 10 lakhs of Muslim women of the Frontier were distributed.—A.P.

## *OFFCIAL BILLS*

PESHAWAR, March 6.

The Hon. Mr G Cunningham, Finance Member presented to the Council to-day the reports of the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

1 North-West Frontier Province Redemption of Mortgages Bill.

2 N W F Province Regulation of Accounts Bill.

3 Usurious Loans (N W F P Amendment) Bill.

All these three Bills were considered by the respective Select Committees clause by clause and adopted without any change or modification. The personnel of all these Committees was identical and the reports are signed by Hon. Mr. G. Cunningham, Messrs. Ghulam Rabbani, Abdul Ghafur Arbab Muhammad Sharif, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim, Rai Bahadur Ishardas and Sardar Raja Singh.—A.P.

## *SALARY CUT FOR COUNCIL PRESIDENT*

RANGOON, March 7.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day Mr. U. So Nyun moved the consideration of a bill for the reduction of the President's salary from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem on grounds of economy. The bill was opposed by several members of U Chit Hlaing's and Dr. Ba Maw's parties.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji who also opposed it said that if economy was the only consideration, a motion for the reduction of the Ministers' salaries should have been brought before the House.

The motion was defeated by 46 to 19 votes.

Those in favour included two officials and the Forest Minister, while the rest of the official bloc remained neutral. The Education Minister voted against the Bill.—A.P.

## *COURT FEES AMENDMENT BILL IN C. P. COUNCIL*

NAGPUR, March 7.

The C. P. Legislative Council met to-day to consider the C P. Court Fees Amendment Bill on the motion of the Home Member.

The object of the Bill is mainly to provide funds necessary for establishing a High Court in the Province and also to correct certain inequalities in the matter of cost charged to litigants.

The Home Member Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, moved consideration of the Bill at once

Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti moved an amendment that the Bill, be circulated for eliciting public opinion, which was negatived by 36 to 19 votes resulting in a Government victory.

Further discussion of the Bill will be continued to-morrow.

A feature of the debate was the strong opposition of several non-official members to the Bill. While opinion was unanimous in favouring the establishment of a High Court, criticism was directed against the imposition of fresh taxation to raise funds necessary for this purpose.—A P.

## VISION OF HAPPY BENGAL

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Member-in-Charge of the Irrigation Department, introduced to-day in the Bengal Council the Bengal Rural Development Bill, the object whereof is resuscitation of dead rivers and revival of prosperity to the people of decadent areas.

Appealing to the House for according sanction to the principles underlying this Bill he said that the choice lies between two alternatives:—

If the Bill is rejected, delayed or its provisions are whittled down making it unworkable, then it will mean the continuance of the present state of affairs, dried up rivers, depopulated countryside, barren lands, impoverished and emaciated people, and deficit provincial budget.

On the other hand if the Bill is passed, then we can visualise a picture of flowing rivers, thickly populated districts, land covered with luxurious crops, healthy sturdy and contended peasantry and surplus provincial budget.—United Press.

**Miss Snehaprabha Pradhan, the talented student from Karachi whose forensic abilities have enabled her to annex several cups and first prizes at various places in debating competitions recently While a student at D. J. Sind College in Karachi she was the first lady-student in that college to annex the annual Annie Beasant Cup and the fiirst prize by scoring over twenty competitors. In recent debate between the Grant Medical College and the Ismail College she won plaudities from one and all as the best speaker of the day. She has also won several prizes in music, drawing, painting and dancing.**

# Mercantile Marine For India

### Council Of State Passes Resolution For Its Development

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 7.

After the unusual experience of dividing on the motion of Mr. Yamin Khan on which there was almost complete unanimity. The Council of State earned a name for itself by carrying a most important resolution.

It was after a long time that the House debated on the subject on Indian Mercantile Marine. The favourable verdict of the House was due to the ability with which Mr. Jagdishprasad put his case.

Mr. Stewart accepted the resolution on principle but said that Government couldn't afford to give subsidy to shipping in these hard times.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Three non-official resolutions and one Bill were on the order paper when the Council of State reassembled after five days' recess.

Mr. Yamin Khan moved the first resolution recommending the continuance of protection to wheat growers by (A) extending the period of the import duty on foreign wheat and (B) reducing the railway freight on wheat from the U. P. and the Punjab to the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay.

Mr. Stuart said that the Government hoped to make public at a very early date their decision on the first part of the resolution regarding the Wheat Import Duty Act. Therefore it was inappropriate at this stage for him to say anything against or for the resolution.

Mr. Ghosh Mullick opposed the imposition of duty on food stuffs which was detrimental to the interests of the consumers.

Mr. Hossain Imam said there should be no discrimination between one commodity and another. He wanted justice to be done to the rice produced in the Eastern Provinces.

Sir Guthrie Russell said that the Government realised the very great importance of cheap railway freight to wheat and other food grains but the resolution as it stood suggested protection being given by reduction in freight charges on wheat. They had always taken up the position that if protection was necessary, it must be given openly.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad read out the list of commercial associations in Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore, which wanted extension of the Wheat Import Duty Act.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan expressed his fullest sympathy with the object of the resolution, which, he said, would be accepted by even those who came from rice producing provinces.

Mr. Narayana Swami Chetty supporting the resolution, urged the imposition of import duty or foreign rice.

Mr. Yamin Khan replying to the debate wanted to withdraw the resolution. The Opposition members, however, opposed the withdrawal.

The President thereupon announced that he, in his exercise of his discretionary powers, would split the resolution into two parts. He put to the House the first part relating to the extension of the Wheat Import Duty Act. The Government supported the motion and there was no voice against it, but some non-official members insisted on the division, which resulted in the motion being passed by 34 votes to nil. Four members remained neutral.

When the second part of the resolution relating to the reduction of freight was put to vote. The Government and the House again divided and the motion was defeated by 21 votes against 8.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

Mr. Jagdishprasad moved the next resolution recommending to the Governor-General to take suitable steps to build up an Indian Mercantile Marine at an early date with a view to adequate participation of Indian Shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India.

He traced the history of the Indian agitation for the reservation of the coastal trade for Indian shipping and recounted the pledges given from time to time, particularly by Lord Irwin as Viceroy.

He compared the conditions in various foreign countries in almost all of which coastal trade was reserved to their own nationals. Within a short space of time Japan had become a first rate naval-power. Nearer still Persia, within the last few years, had developed her own shipping industry.

Proceeding the speaker referred to commercial safeguards under the new constitution and asked how Government proposed to carry out their declared policy in this respect. He urged substantial bounties to Indian concerns.

MAIL SUBSIDY AND CONTRACTS

Mr J C Banerjee moved an amendment urging Government to give the contract for carrying coastal mails between India, Burma and Singapore to Indian steamship companies for the purpose of helping the growth of a large Indian mercantile Marine to participate in the Indian overseas trade.

He claimed that mail subsidy and contract were an important form of State aid to shipping and had been resorted to by all maritime states to develop their national shipping. He laid stress on how this subsidy had only helped the development of British shipping in coastal matters in India. Concluding Mr. Banarjee emphasised that shipping was a key industry and in India it was an infant industry and therefore deserved state aid.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran wholeheartedly supported the resolution and said that a little more of action was required from Government than mere expression of sympathy.

SHEER HUMBUG.

Mr P N Sapru declared that more than 98 per cent of the coastal trade in England was concentrated in British hands and for them to claim reciprocity with small Indian companies in Indian waters was sheer humbug. It was a comparison between a giant and a dwarf.

If Government did not respect public opinion the Indian view point would become more pronounced over this issue when the new constitution was introduced.

Mr. Hosain Imam said that Government was unresponsive to Indian interests and needs and mail contracts were invariably placed in the hands of British companies in order to satisfy the insatiable desire of British interests.

Mr P C D Chari said that the resolution was a modest one, particularly because, after the separation of Burma, India's coast would be very much reduced. As the position stood at present both Indian voyagers and Indian shipping companies were suffering

GOVT. POSITION.

Mr. Stuart said that Government did not propose to oppose the resolution. Its acceptance must not, however, be taken to imply recognition of the proposals or programme mentioned by the mover. The most important suggestion was the reservation of the coastal trade of India for Indian mercantile marine. This he said was administratively unacceptable Moreover, if separation of Burma came about the most important coastal trade would no longer be subject to Indian coastal reservation.

GOVT'S. CONCEPTION.

Continuing Mr. Stuart said that the Government of India's conception of the Indian Mercantile Marine was not that of a money making machine, but ships owned, manned and officered by Indians. He gave figures to show what Government has done so far to promote Indian shipping. The Government of India had spared no poins to bring about a spirit of co-operation and mutual accommodation between the various interests operating on the coast and the success achieved by their efforts had by no means been inconsiderable. It was true that the Indian Mercantile Marine had not been able to acquire the whole of the coastal trade but considerable improvement had been made since 1919.

As regards Mr. Bannerji's amendment referred to the resolution moved in the House two years ago and advised him to withdraw his amendment, failing which he said he would oppose it.

**A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the local "Loksangraha Press." in connection with the printing by the Press two years back of a "Mela Padyavali."**

# Chirner Minar Case Dismissed With Costs

## Sub-Judge Holds Inscription Comes Under Definition Of "News-Sheet"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, March 7.

**"As I hold that the writing complained of falls under the definition of news-sheet, the plaintiffs are not entitled to a declaration and injunction."**

**With these remarks Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, dismissed with costs this afternoon the Chirner Minar Demolition case.**

**The suit was filed by Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, President, and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Secretary, of the Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council and others for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 as damages.**

Mr. B. R. Damle, with Messrs. M. V. Hegde and M. S. Rangnekar, appeared for the plaintiffs. Divan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, Bombay High Court and Mr. A. V. Chitre, Government Pleader, Kolaba District, appeared for the defendants.

The facts of the case were that Forest Satyagraha was offered by Congress workers on September 25, 1930. That day the police firing "resulted" in the deaths of five officers and six citizens. The Chirner trial ended with the decision of the High Court in November 1931. The Committee raised a memorial at Chirner. The unveiling ceremony of which was performed by the late Mr. V. J. Patel ex-Speaker of the Assembly, on January 3, 1932. It was seized on June 7, 1932 by Sub-Inspector Palsule of the Panvel Police by dismantling the minar under the order of the District Magistrate and produced before the second defendant Mr. S. A. Tavanandi, Panvel Magistrate, who ordered its destruction.

BEYOND COURT'S JURISDICTION.

The Sub-Judge came to the conclusion that court had no jurisdiction to try the suit in view of the Section 30 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. The defendants proved that the inscribed stones were unauthorised news-sheet within the meaning of Section 4 (1) (d) and (f) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act read with Section 77 of the Special Powers Ordinance 10 of 1932, but the defendants did not prove that their seizure under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act was legal, and that the entry by the defendants on the plaintiffs' land and demolition of the obelisk were necessary and legal.

The Sub-Judge held that it was "not necessary" to give his finding whether the court had power to grant relief or not.

The court found that as the plaintiffs did not prove that loss was caused to them by the acts of the defendants, they were not entitled to claim the amounts of damages from the defendants or any of them. The second and third defendants could not be held liable. The plaintiffs were not entitled to declaration and injunction sought.

POINT AT ISSUE.

The Sub-Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The point for consideration before the court is whether the writing on the inscribed stones was a news-sheet. The news-sheet is described in Section 2 clause 6 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act as 'any document other than a newspaper containing public news or comment on public news or any matter described in sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act. So far as the news is concerned, it was quite fresh and vivid in the minds of the people till the last proceedings in the court was over in November 1931. It was then refreshed and brought home to the minds of the people in a different manner, i.e., by representing the same in a permanent form in red paint on a stone to be permanently preserved i.e., in the language of the dictionary 'fresh information of something that has taken place'."

The Sub-Judge, in dismissing the suit, ordered that the plaintiffs and the fifth defendant (Mr. Ramchandra Anant Patwardhan, a member of the Chirner Memorial Committee) to pay the costs of the first three defendants and bear their own. The fourth defendant (Mr. Anant Mahadeo Powale) to bear his own costs.

## *RESERVE BANK PROSPECTUS*

(Continued from Page 1)

share capital not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount, shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or supertax on any of its income, profits or gains:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

Allotment letters will be issued to the subscribers whose applications have been accepted in full or in part, by the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India through the respective offices at which the relative applications were received as soon as practicable after allotment.

## RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

### Issue Of Shares

It has been decided for the convenience of intending subscribers in outlying districts that applications may be lodged at such places so soon as copies of the Prospectus are available, but such early applications will not receive any preference in the event of the issue going to allotment, nor will they be dealt with befor the opening date of the issue.

(For further details see page 3).

**Mohd Sidique (who was sentenced to death after one day trial in Lahore Jail for murder of one Palak Mall of Kasur for utterances against the Prophet) was hanged at seven on Wednesday morning in Ferozepur Jail. The body was handed over to his relatives there and brought by motor bus to Kasur.**

## B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

(Noted for the pleasant & healthy relaxation that they provide).

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| Saturday | 9-3-1935 xx Belapur | 4-00—7-00 p.m. |
| Sunday | 10-3-1935 xx Mandwa | 3-30—7-30 p.m. |
| Sunday | 10-3-1935 x Round "Dufferin" | 6-30—7-30 p.m. |

Fare per person x Rs. 0-12-0; xx Rs. 1-8-0.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 AT HALF RATES.
MUSIC, DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

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HEALTHY
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Creams & rouges are Beauty's artifices. Nature alone holds the deep secret of true loveliness.

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## A. I. Swadeshi Exhibition In Cochin

COCHIN, March 7.

The Second All-India Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Trichur Young Men's League, and patronised by the Cochin Government will commence from April 10 to 25 during the busy days of Trichur Poorem Festival, the greatest gathering in the Cochin State.—United Press.

## CATTLE EXHIBITION IN JUNAGAD STATE

(From A Correspondent.)
JUNAGAD, Mar. 7.

The second day of the State Cattle Exhibition was really enjoyable. Large numbers of men, women and children thronged on the Exhibition grounds. The children were dancing, and enjoying music and other diversions. The elderly persons took great interest in the exhibits. The State Agricultural Adviser and Mr. Iyengar, was attentive, even to explain to the poor villagers.

Many distinguished State guests came from outside and took great interest in the show.

## ORDER ON REWA PLEADERS

### Bar Association Asks Durbar To Open Fresh Law Classes

REWA, March 7.

Considerable resentment appears to be prevailing among the members of the Bar Association, Rewa, on account of an order, issued by the Durbar, directing some of the State pleaders to go and settle in such places within the State where there is a dearth of pleaders and the litigants are actually in need of pleaders.

The members of the Rewa Bar Association consider this order as a restraint upon the freedom of their profession and have submitted a memorial to the Durbar, through their president, Lal Yadvendra Singh, suggesting that the Durbar should re-open the Law Classes, and train students of those parts of the State, where there are actually no pleaders, and thus serve its purpose, and help the litigants in the interiors.

It is also understood that in case due attention is not paid to redress the grievances of the State pleaders, they have decided to go on a strike.—United Press.

## INTERESTING BOUNDARY DISPUTE

### Two Central Indian States Involved

REWA, March 7.

An interesting case of a boundary dispute is reported to have arisen between Rewa and Maihar, two neighbouring States in the Baghelkhand Agency, Central India.

It appears from the account that the guards of Maihar State, on seeing a flock of cattle entering into the frontiers of their State, took the whole of the herd, which consisted of 115 heads of the cattle, into their custody and drove them to the capital, Maihar and asked the owners of the cattle to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and get their cattle released, failing to pay which, they have decided to sell the cattle by public auction and recover the amount of the fine from the sale proceeds.

The owners of the cattle, who are the residents of Rewa State refute the allegations of the guards of Maihar State, and say that their cattle had never entered into the land of the Maihar State nor gazed there. The owners of the cattle further allege that their cattle, while they were drinking water in a "nullah" which forms the boundary line between the two States, the guards of the Maihar State fell upon them and drove them forcibly from their possession to their capital. The aggrieved owners of the cattle have submitted a memorial to the Government of Rewa State and have prayed for intervention in this case.—United Press.

## BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S ... VISIT TO THANA

### Bhiwandi Municipal Dispute And Its Repercussions

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Mar. 7.

The dispute in connection with the presidentship of the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality will have its repercussions at the time of presenting an address to His Excellency Lord Brabourne on Monday next.

The question as to which (of the two president) will read the address depends on the decision of the appeal preferred by Messrs. T. R. Pradhan (the retiring president) Abdul Sammad Haji Lal Mahomed and six others in the District Court at Thana against the order of the Bhiwandi Sub-Judge Mr. N. M. Patel, who has declared that Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahim saheb Faki is the duly elected president of the newly constituted board.

GOVERNOR'S PROGRAMME

According to the programme, His Excellency Lord Brabourne will arrive at Bhiwandi at 10-30 a.m. Addresses on behalf of the Bhiwandi Municipality and the Konkan Muslim Education Society will be presented to the Bombay Governor, who will then pay a visit to the Dandekar Rice Mill, the Machinery whereof is mostly of Indian make.

The Bombay Governor will then motor to Thana, where the Municipality and the District Local Board are to present addresses to His Excellency at the Divechha Town Hall at 12-40 p.m. In the evening the Governor will lay the foundation stone of the new (Vithai Sayanna) Civil Hospital.

## INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from page 6)

it fair to ask the higher salaried employees who have calmly submitted themselves to forego the amounts that may be rightly due to them? It is really punishing the virtuous because they are virtuous.

### Definition Of Servant

The phrases "clerk," "servant," "labourer" and "workmen" have lent themselves to a good deal of misinterpretation. In some respects the case law has stretched a point in favour of employees. But still there remain outstanding cases in which it remains to be amended. For instance, a newspaper correspondent working in a district town cannot claim the benefits of sections 230 and 129 though he may have been working for his paper for years on end. A better way of putting the law would be so to enlarge it as to enable all those who have been directly or indirectly receiving an income for services rendered to a limited liability company which is in liquidation or under a receivership during a period of six months though they have not been actually on its pay-rolls.

It has been pointed out in the course of a judgment delivered by the late Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan when he was a Judge of the Bombay High Court that the Crown should make a distinction between debts which are trade debts and debts which are in the form of taxes, fees, etc. It is a very fair distinction because the Crown as a trader should claim no more rights than an ordinary trader and is different from the Crown representing the authority of the State which is certainly entitled to preferential payment.

### Employees' Difficulties

The sections lay down that the amounts due should be paid "forthwith." Unfortunately when a case falls under section 129, it happens that the capitalist mortgagees, desperately anxious to take advantage of the ignorance and inability of the thrown-out employees would, as far as possible, try to avoid meeting this obligation. Most of the employees cannot probably afford to fight a case in a court of law. They, therefore, have to give up their claims as hopeless and unrealisable. Nor do they know, even if they want to fight, the amounts that have been realised by way of the sale of the assets seized by the mortgagee. At present section 118 lays down that a receiver should render accounts from time to time to the Registrar of Companies. Those who are interested in those accounts can go to the Registrar of Companies office and ask for an examination of the documents on payment of the scheduled fee of a rupee. In the first place, this arrangement is both dilatory and expensive, secondly, no provision is made in the section that a mortgagee taking possession should similarly render accounts. This amendment is urgently needed.

There should also be made provision for the payment of employees' dues as urgently as possible and it should be made obligatory on the part of a mortgagee who has not paid the amounts "forthwith" to pay them with interest, which is not now permissible under the common law in wage disputes.

### Preferential Work

Section 230 lays down that the preferential claim shall be paid in the case of a company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which had not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily two months prior to the date of the winding up order. This does not work out fairly. What happens generally is that as soon as a petition for liquidation is preferred in a court of law, an order is passed appointing a provisional liquidator and by another order he is confirmed nearly after two months. According to the present law it is only two months prior to the date of the winding up order as the second order is called that an employee is entitled to preferential payment. But during this period employees who are not wanted by the company which is still a going concern under the liquidator or who have left because the company has completely failed beyond recovery, seek jobs elsewhere. And if it is proved that during the two months prior to the winding up order they have been employed elsewhere, they will not probably be entitled to the full benefit of the period of two months covered by the secton. It should, therefore, be amended to the effect that the two months should be not the two months before the winding up order but the two months before the date of the petiton.

(To Be Continued).

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## RELIGIOUS USAGES AND REFORMS

### Varnashrimite Plea For Non-Interference

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, March 4.

Vishwasrao Davre, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha has wired to Viceroy as follows:

Maharashtra Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha hopes Your Excellency to warn His Majesty's Government in time about the unrest that will prevail, if the policy of non-interference in religious matters is not incorporated in the New Government of India Act.

Neither the legislatures nor any official should hav power under the act to meddle in any way with peoples' religious rights and usages.

## Antonio De Souza High School Sports

Great enthusiasm and keen sportsmanship marked the annual athletic meeting of Antonio de Souza High School last Saturday at the Oval. No less than 24 events were run through, in the course of the afternoon, and some of the timings were creditable for school-boys. No individual prizes were offered, but competitors strove for the honour of their House.

The Green House won the Championship Cup with 126 points as against 115 scored by the Red House. Hukam Singh won the Senior Individual Championship Cup (boys), while John Correa carried off the Junior Individual Championship Cup and Miss Sybil Pinto the Championship Cup for Girls. The Tug-of-War Cup was won by the A team of the Red House.

The Mayor of Bombay, who presided, congratulated the boys and the girls on the fine spirit of sportsmanship they had shown though they had no individual prizes to compete for, and the School for the all-round education it was giving, and the fine traditions it had built up.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved on Wednesday to open a museum in commemoration of the centenary celebration of the Municipality.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Ahmedabad on Thursday on a tour of villages in the Kaira District, from where he will proceed to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

## Our Hyderabad Letter

## NEW RAILWAY LINE IN NIZAM'S STATE

### Rs. 32 Lakhs For Dharmabad Section

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Mar. 6.

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to sanction the temporary appointment of Mr. Mehar Ali Fazil on an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem in the place of Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, till his return from Europe where he has proceeded along with Prince Nawab Moazam Jah Bahadur.

DHARMABAD RAILWAY.

It is learnt that a line covering several hundred miles on the Dharmabad section will be constructed shortly at a cost of Rs. 42,00,000. This line when completed will connect Dharmabad with Banswada.

M. HALIDE EDIB.

Madame Halide Edib Hanum arrived here to-day from Calcutta. She was received at the station by Sir Akbar Hydari, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. Baquer Ali Mirza and several others.

During her stay here, she will be the guest of Sir Akbar Hydari. She leaves the station for Aurangabad 'en route' to Bombay on the 8th instant.

UNCERTIFIED FILM.

In exercise of powers conferred under the Cinematograph Act, 1918 the Resident has issued orders banning the exhibition of the film entitled "Vaman Avatar" in the whole of the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

MANNING GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad laid the foundation stone of Miss Manning Girls' School, on Saturday before the elite of Hyderabad.

It is gratifying to note that the Hyderabad Corporation has given a big plot of vacant land for the construction of a school building.

Jubbulpore, March 7.—In the election of the Vice-President of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, Seth Sugan Chand Rathi, President of the Merchants' Association, has been elected unopposed.—United Press.

## TEMPLE THEFTS TRACED

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANDEVI, Feb. 6.

A theft was committed about a fortnight back at a Jain Temple in Navsari when ornaments worth about Rs. 200 were stolen.

A week later, a similar theft was reported to the Gandevi police and in this case the Jain Temple at Billimora was the venue selected. Ornaments including diamonds and pearls worth about Rs. 1,000 were found missing and it was suspected looking to the nature of burglary, that the person or persons connected with both these thefts must be one and the same.

A vigorous investigation was carried on by the Gandevi Police and as the result the burglaries were traced at Surat, where on receipt of certain information the Sub-Inspector Mr. Patil from Gandevi and Chhotabhai from Navsari with the aid of the City police of Surat put under arrest one Jhaveri Xaverchand Chhotubhai of Gopipura.

It was revealed in the police inquiry that the suspect had sold a part of the booty to one Choksi Chhotubhai Dayabhai of the same place.

## GANDEVI SCHOOL RECOGNISED

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANDEVI, Feb. 6.

The New High School of Gandevi has been recognised by the Baroda Government.

The Commissioner of Education recently visited the school and expressed perfect satisfaction with the management which was found to be efficient. Twenty-two students are sent up from this school for the ensuing Matriculation examination through the Gaijara High School of Kathor. The old Sir C. J. R. High School had only six Parsi students in the class, all of whom are sent up for the said examination.

An intensive scheme of rural health and sanitation is being prepared by the Director of Public Health, Madras, for experiment in a select area of about 20 villages in Chingleput District.

# Import Duty On Foreign Rugs Should Be Raised

## Bangalore Mill Representative Blame Italy For Present Condition Of Indian Woollen Industry

**"Their (Italy's) importation of shoddy rugs has made it impossible for us to sell superior type of rugs made from Indian wool except by prices not less than four annas per pound below the bare cost of production. Our trade in this line, once a profitable occupation, is now practically non-existent."**

**This was the opinion expressed by Mr. W. D. Scott, representative of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., before the Indian Tariff Board at the Town Hall on Thursday.**

Continuing witness said that given an assured market, Indian mills could supply all the rugs and blankets now being imported from other countries. There existed in India about 600 looms in the heavy woollen trade. These looms were capable of producing 12,000,000 lbs. weight of blankets and rugs on the basis of a nine-hour working day. This might, of course, mean that some of the looms now engaged in the production of unprofitable coarse rugs would be turned over to the manufacture of the finer article, but any deficiency in production of raw grey rugs could be supplied by the hand-loom weavers who would welcome any additional orders for "cumblies."

Mr. Scott, referring to competition said that by far the most severe competition came from Italy.

**Small Profits**

Continuing witness stated that mills which had hitherto done much rug business, had however, been so discouraged by continued losses that they had now turned their attention to the manufacture of coarse blankets and blanketting cloth. The result had been that a great amount of competition from Indian mills in the grey blanket trade had to be faced by the hand-loom weavers with the consequence that there had been considerable price-cutting and less margin of profit. The grey blanket trade had so far not been affected to any great extent by importations from other countries.

As regards their principal markets witness stated that India and Burma were their main markets. Till 1928-29 they also did business in rugs in Persia but owing to the present monetary policy of that country that market was now closed to them.

**Plea For More Duty**

It was suggested by the witness, as a solution to the existing competition in the woollen industry trade, that the imports of the blankets should be restricted by means of an annual quota and that the present rate of imported duty on these articles should be raised.

"If an annual quota of four million pounds weight of blankets and blanketting cloth could be arranged," Mr. Scott added "an increase in the present duty of not less than 10 per cent against foreign countries should be made. If the above quota cannot be arranged, we are of opinion, that an additional duty of 30 per cent is necessary to protect Indian industry."

Asked by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, what the period of the protection should be, witness stated that it should not be less than five years.

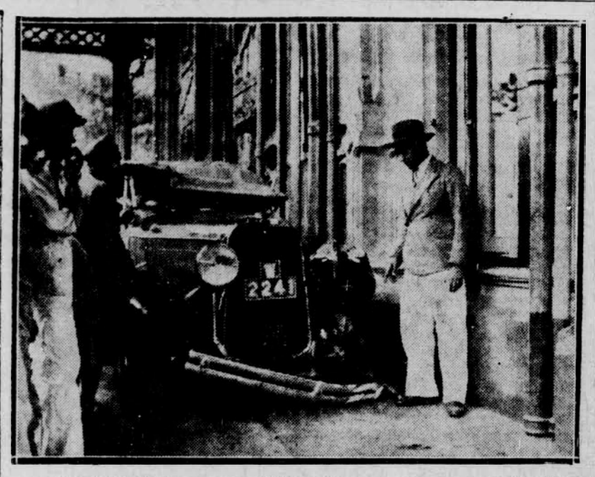
**Position Worse**

Mr. J. A. Addyman, advisor to the Board asked: Are we to understand that since the advent of the Italian rugs the position of the hand-loom weavers had become worse in so far as competition between mill-made blanket and the hand-loom made blanket is or has been intensified?—Yes, in my opinion.

"Do you think that in the near future this competition is likely to be further intensified between the mills and the hand-looms?—Yes, unless we get protection against Italian blankets.

Mr. H. R. Batheja: Will it be possible for you to export your carpet yarn to other countries where wool is used for carpet purposes?—We have tried to sell yarn in France as well as in Poland but we were unsuccessful in both countries. Where there is import duty on yarn and where there is no import duty on wool it is difficult for us to supply yarn to the Continent.

The Board will meet again in the afternoon.



An Oldsmobile car mounted on the pavement near the Army & Navy Stores at Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, crashing the glasspanes. The car was badly damaged.

# NO INTENTION TO CHEAT

## Magistrate Acquits In Case In Which Goods Were Taken On Approval

The case in which Perumal Pillai who was arrested and brought from Travancore on a charge of cheating by taking saris from a Chetty shop-keeper in Dadar came again for hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate Dadar Court.

After defence witnesses were examined the Magistrate held that the accused had no intention of cheating the complainant and that the accused could not return from his native place owing to unforeseen circumstances. Therefore he acquitted the accused.

**Intended to Return**

In this case the accused took four silk saris from a Chetty's shop at Matunga, according to the prosecution, on approval but according to the statement of the accused on credit. The agent of the shopkeeper who gave him the goods, on hearing that the accused had left Bombay for his native place, went to the police and lodged a complaint of cheating. A warrant was obtained and he was arrested and brought back under custody to Bombay. He has since been released on bail of Rs. 100 cash and one surety of like amount.

Evidence was called on Thursday for the defence to prove that accused when he left Bombay, was going on 10 days leave only and had every intention to return to Bombay.

**Law Of Goods on Approval**

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, for the defence stated that the accused took the saris for his relatives and not to sell and eat the proceeds. He added that the accused would pay up the price of the saris, whatever the result of the case. The Saris were taken on approval and there was no cheating. He drew the attention of the Court to Section 24 of the Indian Sales Act, which laid down that goods taken on approval became the property of the person taking them, if not returned.

The Public Prosecutor, argued that this was a clear case of cheating and pressed for a conviction, but the Magistrate acquitted the accused as stated.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law appeared for the accused and Mr. Velker, Public Prosecutor for the complainant.

# YOUTH AXED

## Alleged Conspiracy To Murder By Nine Persons

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, March 6.

Nine persons are reported to have conspired in an alleged murder of a Hindu youth who was "axed" brutally last night at Nalaja village in the Kalyan taluka.

It appears that the motive for the crime was "vendetta", the victim of the tragedy having been suspected to be in criminal intimacy with the wife of one of the assailants.

The police inquiry is in progress.

# BABY'S LUCKY ESCAPE

## Car Knocks Down Father With Infant In His Arms

Lamington Road, almost opposite the Agripada Police Station was the scene of a motor-accident on Wednesday evening.

At About six in the evening on Wednesday Mr. Desmond Patrick McElligot, was driving his motor car No. W.3420 along Lamington Road from South to North, and while trying to overtake two cars, that were ahead of him, he is stated to have steered his car to the wrong side of the road near the junction of Wylie Road and the Lamington Road, thereby knocking down a pedestrian named Raghoo Amrut.

Raghoo Amrut was walking along the road towards Bombay Central with a baby in his arms. He received a fracture of the bone on the left side of his forehead but the baby escaped with small abrasions.

The injured man was rushed in the same car to the J. J. Hospital where he had been detained for treatment. The Agripada Police are investigating.

# *NOT GUILTY OF KIDNAPPING*

## *Strange Charge Against Mother Of Abducting Her Own Daughter Fails*

Bai Dhanibai, who was charged with kidnapping her own daughter, from the legal guardianship of her "husband" was ordered to be discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The prosecution case was that Bhat Nathooram Goverdhan, complainant, had married Dhanibai's fifteen year old daughter in March 1934, and brought her to Bombay. Two months later the mother-in-law came to live with them and asked the complainant to send the girl with her mother to Jungad, their native place.

The complainant refused as he had come to know that they had made promises of giving the girl in marriage to several persons.

In his absence on May 24, the girl and her mother disappeared from his house, with ornaments and clothes worth Rs. 1,050. A complaint was filed and warrants were issued. The accused was arrested at Junagad and extradited to Bombay.

The accused in her defence denied the marriage. She stated that the complainant was a Brahmin while she was a "Rabari" (shepherd caste). She also produced two letters and a telegram sent, by the complainant. In one of which she was asked whether she had reached home safely. The telegram was sent to her relatives to make arrangements for the mother and her daughter to be accommodated on their arrival at Junagad.

# *POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION*

## *Unsuccessful Candidates File Complaints Alleging Corruption*

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Mar. 6.

Dr. Tendulkar and Messrs. Vayal, Mohanlal, Chimanlram and Oswal all unsuccessful candidates in the recent Municipal elections from Budhwar, Ganesh, Nana and Bhawani Peth wards respectively have filed to-day applications in the District Court Poona, praying that the elections in the above mentioned wards be set aside alleging the use of corrupt practices in the elections.

# FATAL ASSAULT

## Sequel To Search In Connection With Magisterial Enquiry

The City Coroner opened yesterday the inquest on Deodata Jose Fernandez (43), who was stabbed on Wednesday night and succumbed to the injuries before being removed to the J.J. Hospital.

Sergeant Gibbs of the C.I.D. with the deceased entered a room on the third floor of Mohmadi Manzil at the Victoria Gardens Road to search in connection with a magisterial enquiry.

An hour after this when the search was over, the deceased stepped out of the room into the verandah when one Sabastian Pinto is alleged to have stabbed him with a knife in the chest and all over the body.

**Tried To Run Away**

The deceased collapsed on the spot and succumbed to his injuries before being removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The suspect attempted to run away but was overpowered and arrested.

Sebastian D'Cruz, in giving evidence yesterday stated that the deceased who was living at the Orient Hotel near Crawford Market came to Bombay two months ago to recover the money he had lent.

Pending police investigations, the inquest was adjourned to March 14.

**Sequel To Court Complaint**

It appears that the deceased had filed a complaint in the Court of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, against the suspect about a month ago. It was forwarded for enquiry to the Crime Branch of the C. I. D. It was in this connection that Sergeant N. D. Gibbs of the C. I. D. went to the room at the Mahomedi Manzil, Victoria Gardens Road, occupied by one Dominic D'Souza and carried out the search.

The Sergeant had seized some articles and was about to go out of the room when the suspect is alleged to have rushed at the deceased and inflicted severe injuries.

The Byculla Police placed the accused yesterday before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon. He was remanded to police custody till March 19.

# *ALLEGED BOGUS EAU DE COLOGNE*

## *Medical Student's Discovery Leads To Prosecution Of Salesmen*

On a charge of selling Eau de Cologne in bottles bearing spurious labels and trade marks of Messrs. Price and Co., two Hindus S. L. Dharamdas and Balaram Ramchandra Raut were arrested on a complaint made by the agents of the firm in India.

They were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay and charges were framed.

According to the complainant an inferior quality of Cologne water was being sold in bottles resembling and bearing the make up and appearance of "Price & Co.'s" manufacture. A medical student who purchased a bottle found it contained perfumed methylated spirits.

He complained to the owner of the store from where he had purchased the Cologne water. Inquiries were then made by the Agents, who received a complaint from the store, and the accused were arrested. The store keeper stated that a canvasser came to him and book his order for three bottles of Price's Cologne water and supplied him three bottles, one of which he had sold to the medical student.

Further hearing was adjourned to March 13.

# EX-SOLDIER'S SUICIDE

## Turned Down And Found Unfit By G. I. P. Medical Board

"I am a poor ex-Serviceman and these faints are due to my wounds for which I am not paid by the Government..... I have decided to end my useless life for employment. I have tried hard to obtain but it's all absolutely in vain."

This is what ex-Sergt. George Archibald Boyle (39) wrote before he took a fatal dose of opium on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Maude Boyle, wife of the deceased, was startled to see on her return from work in the evening her husband lying unconscious in his bed. She removed him to the J.J. Hospital but he expired at night.

In her evidence on Thursday at the inquest, she stated that the deceased was working in the G.I.P. Rly. but for the last three years he had no employment. And the deceased was subject to epileptic fits for the last nine years.

A letter that was recovered from a coat-pocket was read at the inquest.

The deceased in the course of the letter stated that he was examined by the G. I. P. Rly. Medical Board, they had found him unfit for running duties but had recommended him for a job in the offices. The Railway officers, however, discharged him. "I appealed," the note continued, "to the Viceroy and (the) Governor of Bombay but all in vain as those gentlemen are only relying on the Railway officers' report and refuse to move in my sad and hard case."

The letter ended: "So I close my small note and end my life. Yours Truly."

The Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence returned the verdict: "Death due to opium poisoning."

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

# 4 ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

## Police Seize Sutta Slips And Rs. 500 Cash After Two-Hour Search

Sub-Inspector Guiodo and Sgt. Quilter of the Byculla Police Station raided on Wednesday night a room in Tarwade Chawl No. 11 where gambling was alleged to be gang on.

After a search lasting for nearly two hours, the officers recovered a large number of satta slips and about Rs. 500 in cash.

In this connection Ramachandra Narain and three others were taken into custody.

# *SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPALITY*

## *Firm's Name Directed To Be Enrolled In Thana Voters' List*

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, March 6.

Final orders were passed today by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, in the petition filed by Mr. Hanumanbakas Lalchand as the Manager of Messrs. Radhakison Lalchand, a Hindu Joint family firm at Thana, against the local Municipality and its Chief Officer (Returning Officer) or a declaration that the petitioner was entitled to be enrolled as a voter from Ward No. 2, that the opponents should be so ordered to enrol him and that during the pendency of the Court's decision the opponents be restrained from finally publishing the electoral roll or fixing dates of nominations.

The petitioner stated that his firm was doing business at Thana for a number of years. The firm were the tenants of a house belonging to Mrs. Lakshmibai Lalchand, and paid first annual rent of Rs. 600 since November 1932 and Rs. 480 for the subsequent years.

At the meeting of the Thana Municipality held on March 1 last the general board decided not to enrol the firm as a voter, which action the petitioner said was illegal and ultra vires and against which he appealed.

The Assistant Judge to-day, after hearing the parties concerned, directed the opponent Municipality and its returning officer to enroll the following name in their voters' list:—

Messrs. Radhakison Lalchand, by its manager Mr. Hanumanbakas Lalchand.

# *BOY INJURED BY GUN-SHOT*

## *Telegraph Office Assistant Arrested*

LAHORE, March 5.

A six-year-old Moslem boy of Mozang, a suburb of Lahore, was removed to the Mayo Hospital yesterday with a number of gun pellet wounds on his person.

It appears the boy with some others of his own age was playing near a pond outside the village, when a party of Anglo-Indians, one of whom was armed with a gun, came there to shoot water fowl. A shot fired by one of the party hit the boy who was injured by gun pellets in the eye, face, head and chest. The injured boy was immediately sent to the hospital, where the pellets were extracted.

The police rushed to the spot and arrested the man who is alleged to have fired the shot. He is said to be an assistant in the Central Telegraph Office, Lahore.

The man was later let on bail.

# *INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION*

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Mar. 7.

The Poona Industrial Exhibition is now in full swing.

The prize distribution function will take place on Saturday, March 16. Mr. M. R. Jayakar has consented to preside. The exhibition will continue till March 16.

# *RICE IMPORT IN MADRAS*

MADRAS, March 7.

The influx of foreign rice continues unabated. A consignment of 2,000 tons of rice landed at Madras Harbour to-day. More Siamese rice is expected in the course of next weeks.—United Press.


*Relieved His Own 6½ Years'*

**RHEUMATISM**

*Banished His 2 Relatives'*

**HEADACHE & NEURALGIA**

*Dear Sirs—I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for the past six-and-a-half years, being troubled mainly in the hips, thighs, knees and occasionally in the shoulders.*

*I have tried almost everything. I have been to Hospitals and Institutions, and until a friend recommended me to try your Yeast-Vite Tablets, I seemed to be getting worse every day. Since getting a bottle of your tablets I seem to be picking up wonderfully, and my friends keep telling me that I am looking much better.*

*The other day one of my relations had Neuralgia and was in bed with it, so I asked him to try a couple of your tablets, and in an hour or so he was up and outside again.*

*Earlier on in the day another one had a terrible headache, and I gave her two of your tablets and it vanished like magic.—I remain,*

*Yours truly, J.D.*

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|---|---|
| NERVE PAINS | - In 5/15 MINS. |
| HEADACHES | - In 5/15 MINS. |
| LASSITUDE | - In 10/20 MINS. |
| DEPRESSION | - In 10/20 MINS. |
| "NERVES" | - In 10/20 MINS. |
| INDIGESTION | - In 15/30 MINS. |
| EXHAUSTION | - In 15/30 MINS. |
| SLEEPLESSNESS | In 30/60 MINS. |
| RHEUMATISM | - In 24 HOURS |
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| IMPURE BLOOD | In 36 HOURS |

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**WARNING**

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

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# Sequel To British Conquest Of Surat

## Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed With Costs

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Naruruddin Ahmed Khan against the judgment of the District Judge of Surat dismissing his suit against the Secretary of State for India and others.

The plaintiff is a descendant through a daughter of the last Nawab of Surat who died in 1843. He filed this suit for the account and administration of a certain fund amounting to Rs. 18 lacs which, he alleged, was a trust fund created by the Government of India for the benefit of the descendants of the last Nawab of Surat. The other defendants are also descendants of the last Nawab.

CAPTURE OF SURAT AND AFTER

After the capture of Surat by the British in 1759, the Nawab became only a titular chief, and in 1800 the East India Co., took over the administration of the city and under the treaty agreed to pay the Nawab Rs. 1 lac yearly and 1/5 of the annual revenue of the city. In 1818 the Nawab accepted Rs. 50,000 yearly instead of the 1/5th share of the revenue. On the death of Afzulludin, the then Nawab, in 1843, the title and office of Nawab became extinct and the pension also ceased as there was no male issue, and he left only a daughter Bakhtyarunnisa Begum. On the petition of her husband the E. I. Company, as an act of liberality, granted a pension of Rs. 1 lac a year to him and to his two daughters, Ladli Begum and Rahimunissa Begum, on condition that it should lapse on death of the last survivor of the three receivers. On the death of Rahimunissa in 1887 the Government of India decided to provide for her descendants out of the pension of the Rs. 50,000 payable to her, and to allow the balance amounting to Rs. 37,000 a year to accumulate into a fund for the benefit of the descendants of the two Begums. On the death of Ladi Begum in 1945 the accomulations amounted to Rs. 18 lacs, and the Government decided that the interest of this amount should be converted into two political pensions of Rs. 2,574 each a month to be paid to the male heads of the two families left by the two Begums.

The present recipients of the pensions are defendant No. 2, Mir Masur Alamkhan, the Nawab of Bela and defendant No. 6, Mir Muzafar Hussein Khan.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION

It was contended by the plaintiff that by the arrangement of 1839 the Government had created a trust out of a portion of the pension for the benefit of the descendants, including the plaintiff, of the last Nawab, and therefore the action of the Government in converting the trust into two political pensions was illegal and amounted to a breach of trust for which they were liable to account for it. The plaintiff, therefore, asked that the funds should be administered by the Court and that his share in it should be ascertained and given to him.

JUDGMENT.

The District Judge of Surat dismissed the plaintiff's suit and he appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment, observed that the sums arranged to be paid to Amir Jaffar Ali and his two daughters were pensions and it seemed clear to their lordships that the amount now being paid to the two heads of the family were also pensions being periodical payments out of the revenue of the Government on account of past services or particular merits or as compensation to dethroned princes, their families and dependants. The pension or stipend to the Nawab of Surat under the treaty with the East India Company were "acts of State", and so were the pensions to Jaffar Ali and his two daughters as also the political pensions to the present recipients, because, in their Lordships' opinion, these pensions could be witheld by the Government without any remedy to the recipients.

MAIN QUESTION.

The main question was whether or not the action of the Government in 1889 in disposing of the pension of Rs. 50,000 on the death of Rahunissa Begum amounted to the creation of a trust for the benefit of the descendants of the Nawab. In this case, there was no specific instrument of trust and therefore, the intention of the Government had to be gathered from official correspondence. Their Lordships doubted that the Government ever intended to create such a trust. The funds were in the hands of the Accounant-General who was merely an Agent of the Government and not a trustee. Further, the beneficiaries under the alleged trust were only vaguely indicated as descendants of the last Nawab. In these and other ways the facts of the case did not conform to the provisions of the Trust Act. Further, the amounts in dispute were pensions to which the Pensions Act applied and, under Section 4 of that Act no Civil Court can entertain a suit relating to any pension or grant of money made by the British Government. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State, Mr. Choksy for Respondent No. 2, Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. Muzumdar for Respondent No. 6, and Mr. R. S. Dikshit with Messrs. Divecha and Thakore for Respondent No. 3. Other Respondents did not appear.

# GERMAN'S CANOE ADVENTURES

## Oscar Speck Relates His Varied Experiences In Voyage

Thrilling experiences and hair-breadth escapes were narrated on Wednesday in a manner, as put by the President of the meeting, most "natural, honest and spontaneous," at the Sudama House Ballard Estate, by Herr Oscar Speck, a German Scout, who has voyaged from Hamburg (Germany) to Bombay in a tiny rubber "kayak" with a yard-wide cloth sail.

The lecturer regaled the audience consisting of a large number of ladies and gentlemen with his experiences in the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf including Behrin, Baghdad, Eruch and several sea-coast towns of India.

HIS WORST EXPERIENCES.

"I think in Persia I had the worst experience in the whole of my voyage," said the speaker in the course of his lecture. He said that hardly had the police of the locality offered him drink, he found his money and fountain-pen robbed by them. It was with a constant feeling of fear of being robbed of everything, that he had to go about, with the police that on his track. A threat that he would report the matter to the Shah of Persia ultimately restored his money and fountain-pen "Most probably they thought me to be a smuggler," he said.

Another exciting experience he underwent was at Porbandar where even the minds of the poor fisher folk could not be disabused of the fact that he was not an Englishman but a German Everyone there wa proud of the favourable decision about the dispute of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, including the fishermen. What was worse, everyone thought that he had a right to harass everyone who was a foreigner. The plea that he was not an Englishman but a German would not carry conviction. He was, to the last, called as "London" meaning that he was a "Londoner" or an Englishman.

VARIED ADVENTURES.

The darkest night, with his canoe tossing in the stormy sea on the point of capsizing, off Corysia, the splashing of salt-water into his mouth until he had enough and more of it, and the actual misfortune of having been swept off at Porbunder when he was fever-stricken, were some of the thrilling experiences narrated by the lecturer.

Referring to his journey through the Persian Gulf, he observed that Iraquis had a rigid convention by which the Sheikh or Chief of each district was held responsible for the safety of any stranger. When he visited one district he did not like to lodge in the Shek's residence for he found it too dirty. Even when he slept in his own tent, he found that two of the Sheikh's men patrolled near his tent, for the Sheik feared the consequences of the breach thereof.

In the whole of his adventures he found all the places he visited hospitable to him. But the most hospitable of all was India.

With a few complimentary words from the President, Captain R. C. G. Maclemant and vote of thanks proposed by Mr. J. M. Mehta, the meeting came to a close.

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The damage sustained by H. M. S. "Hood," the Flagship of the Battle Cruiser Squadron, in the recent collision has been quickly repaired by the naval dockyard at Portsmouth, and the "Hood" left on Wednesday to rejoin the fleet at Malta. H. M. S. "Renown" will dock at Portsmouth next Friday for repairs, which are likely to take longer to complete.

# LANDLORDS & CO-OPERATION

## They Have Risked Their Popularity, Says Kumar H. Mitter

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

A frank confession, betokening the dawn of new consciousness among the land holding community of Bengal that they do not stand to gain real advantage by pursuing the policy of "blind co-operation" with the Government even at the risk of forfeiting goodwill of the general public formed the keynote of Presidential Address delivered to-day by Kumar Hiranyakumar Mitter at the sixth annual general meeting of the Sunderban Landholders Association.

GOING BACK ON PLEDGE

Referring to the suggestion made by Sir Brojendralal Mitter, Revenue Member of the Bengal Government in the course of his speech at the second session of the All Bengal Landholders Conference held recently to the effect that the permanent settlement should be subjected to occasional revision, in consideration of the improvements in land, effected through Government's efforts, Kumar Saheb said, this contention on the part of Revenue Member went directly against the basic pledge of permanent settlement, by which the Government specifically undertook not to make any demand on the zemindars of Bengal or their heirs for augmentation of public assessment, in consequence of this improvement of their respective areas.

Dealing next with the charge levelled by Sir B. L. Mitter of the Bengal Zemindars having failed to retain the leadership of public opinion in the country, owing to their easy—going nature,—which led them to think that so long as they took care to bask under, Government favour, it was Government's lookout to protect them against the tide of public opinion irrespective of any consideration.

WHERE IS LIBERAL PARTY.

Whether such protection was deserved or not, Kumar Saheb said, "May we ask where is the Liberal party now to which the Honourable Revenue Member probably belonged before he accepted the Government office? Are Shastri, Sapru and Jayakar also easy going people, who deliver speeches and then go to sleep? Why have their party then gone to the wall? Is it difficult to see that the changed situation is due to the hustings and ballot—box? Has the public opinion of which the revenue member speaks not gone against the Government also? Is that because of any fall of efficiency on the part of the Government"? Continuing Kumar Saheb said these remarks of Sir B. L. Mitter have opened our eyes and I trust it has also thrown flood of light on our relation with the people on one hand and with the Government on the other.

CO-OPERATION IN PAST.

For generations past, we have offered the existing Government full co-operation and unstinted support, in all measures. We have stood by authorities even more loyally than many of their paid officers and we have risked our popularity through such action. If we have to-day lost leadership of public opinion in country, it is not because, we are lacking in any essential qualities that our forefathers possessed nor because of any begoted policy of this generation, but because we have allowed ourselves to be made the bulward of public criticism and we have absorbed the shock of popular displeasure against the Government measures. This unhesitating co-operation has caused us our unpopularity with people and its irony of fate that a member of Government of Sir Brojendralal's position should have accused us of having drifted away from popular demand.

HOLDING CLASS.

NEW CHAPTER IN LAND.

Concluding Kumar said "we should henceforth try to write new chapter in history of landholding classes. We must go to the people educate them properly and assume their leadership in the struggles for economic and social advancement. Our interests are identical with those of our tenants and we must convince them of our goodwill and support in all their legitimate demands."

# POLICE AND UNDER-TRIALS CLASH

LUCKNOW, Mar. 6.

There was a minor trouble between the police guards and 5 under-trial prisoners this morning when the latter refused to proceed on foot to the Court of the Honorary Magistrate from the District Magistrate's Court where they were brought in a Jail van.

It is alleged that following an exchange of hot words, the prisoners attacked the police party with their chains and fetters while the latter retorted by their batons. —United Press.

# SUBHAS INTERVIEWS AMANULLAH

## Ex-King's Interest In Mahatma And Congress

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following impressions of his short stay in Rome on his way back to Vienna during the last week of January.

"From Naples I came to Rome and spend about a week there. For me, Rome has a fascination, because it is a blend of the old and the new. Last year when I visited Rome, I had devoted considerable time to sight-seeing, as well as to a study of the municipal administration of the city. This time I tried to study something to the work of the Fascist Party and how it was working in co-operation with the Government for the Party Offices, examining the Party administration and organisation and putting innumerable questions to Party officials for eliciting the sort of information that I wanted.

THOROUGH ORGANISATION

"I could see and feel that the Fascist Party was out to create a new Nation according to its ideas and ideals. The Party takes charge of every individual, regardless of age or sex. No individual is isolated from the State, and it is the function of the Party to train citizens for the State. Thus, the State, Party and individual are organically related and the Party is but the organ of the State. Every instruction whether intellectual, cultural or physical, is controlled or influenced by the Party. Further, every profession, every association is under the control of influence of the Party—the Party functioning as the watch-dog or moral trustee of the State. The thoroughness of the Party organisation is amazing, indeed.

To me, coming from a different land and belonging to a different organisation—what was of greater interest was not the ideals of Fascism,—but the thoroughness of this Party organisation. We have our own national ideals, which we do not need borrow from elsewhere. But we do lack is organisation and discipline,—and the methods of organisation we shall have to learn elsewhere. The sooner we realise this, the better for us and our country.

CONGRESS, AS IT SHOULD BE.

Even before I came out to Europe in 1933, it was my conviction that the ramshackle organisation of the Indian National Congress should develop into a disciplined organisation based on modern methods. From what I have seen in Europe since, the Congress has not only to strive for India's freedom, but must also produce a national constitution and after winning freedom, should put into operation the whole programme of national reconstruction.

NO NEED FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

There can be no question of a Constituent Assembly for drafting a constitution. The first thing that Lenin did, when he came to power was to dissolve the constituent Assembly. Likewise, there can be question of giving up power as a stroke of generosity, where freedom is won by the Party.

I think it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who once suggested that when the Congress won freedom for India, it should dissolve itself. If Turkey had done this in 1922, Mustapha Kamal would no longer be the head of the Turkish Government to-day and Turkey to-day would have been in the depths of the chaos. The experiences of the Spanish people to-day should be an eye-opener to us in this connection. Much of Spain's troubles is due to-day to the fact that there is no strong and stable party there to put into effect the programme of National reconstruction for which the revolution had taken place. Can we in India evolve a strong and disciplined party, pledged to strive for and win freedom and thereafter, to build up a strong and powerful State and create a new Nation—all according to our national ideals? If we can do that, we have no need to be pessimistic about our future.

INTERVIEW WITH AMANULLAH.

There was another interesting experience I had in Rome—namely my interview with ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan. His Majesty received me with the utmost cordiality and we had a long talk. He wanted to know the latest news about Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian National Congress and the political situation in India. He condemned communalism strongly, and upheld the cause of nationalism. I found that His Majesty's whole heart was with his people. He did not seem to care what happened to him, as long as his people were prosperous and happy. He was optimistic about the ultimate future of Afghanistan. He conveyed his warmest wishes for the welfare of the Indian people. He impressed me profoundly as being truly a patriot-king.

In all the newly-awakened countries that I have visited in Europe one factor is common, namely, the self-confidence, the courage and the dare-devilry of the youths. Will our youths also develop these traits. I believe they will and that is the only reason why I am an incorrigible optimist.—United Press.

# MOTHER'S SEPARATION FROM HER CHILD

## Alleged Assault On Film Actor

It is stated before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Jagannath Naraindas came to Bombay recently from Ajmer, along with his wife Chandubai and daughter Gorabai, aged a year-and-a-half.

It is also stated that he came to Bombay because he secured a job in the Imperial Film Company; but as he could not maintain his family with the meagre pay, he wanted his wife to join the film company.

With great reluctance, and appreciating the difficulties of her husband, the wife, Chandubai, it is related, consented to join the film company as an actress, although she refused to part with her child to be handed over to the Arya Samaj for safe custody, as was demanded by her husband.

**Child Removed**

The husband's reason, it is alleged for insisting upon his wife parting with the child was that her work in the film company might not be obstructed.

Ultimately, the husband managed to hand over the child to the safe custody of the Arya Samaj, without the knowledge of his wife. The wife began making enquiries for her child, but they were of no avail.

Yesterday, two of the husband's relatives came to his room on the first floor of Gulba Marwari Chawl, Porbhat Lane, and one of them, Jayram Ganoo Sawant,—the accused in the case.—remonstrated with Naraindas for having parted with the child. Chandubai was not in the room.

Remonstrance ripened into hot words, which ultimately resulted, it is alleged, in Ganoo Sawant assaulting Naraindas with a stick. It is alleged that Naraindas sustained a compound injury and that the accused locked the complainant up with his relative and went away.

**New Lock On Door**

When Chandubai, the wife of the complainant Naraindas, returned home, she saw a new lock on her door and having learnt the circumstances, which led to the locking up of her husband, lodged a complaint with the Police.

On Wednesday, the Police arrested Jayram Ganoo Sawant and he was produced, as stated above, before the Girgaum Court on a charge of assault.

The Magistrate bailed the accused out till March 18.

# Bombay Shareholders Criticise Budget Proposals

The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, Government of India, on 4th March 1935:

The committee of the Bombay Shareholders Association consider the military expenditure of fifty per cent total revenue absolutely uncalled for and urge drastic retrenchment.

They strongly object the suggestion of the removal of duty on imported salt and exported skins as detrimental to local industries. The removal of salt duty would help foreign shipowners whose ships return to India without sufficient freight as also foreign manufactures against Indian Industry.

The salary cut restoration most arbitrary. The committee further urges the total abolition of surcharge on income tax. It protests against Government's policy of allowing gold exports and urge imposition export duty otherwise ruination. The object to the Government's remittance policy is being prejudical to Indian money market.

The committee disappointed against the absence of measures for protection of sugar industry. It finally urges reduction of excise or increase in import duty to meet competition from Java.

# WOOLEN PROTECTION ENQUIRY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

A Press Communique states:—In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen industry for protection, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., at 10-30 a.m. and the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Bengalore, at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 7th March 1935 in the Office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.


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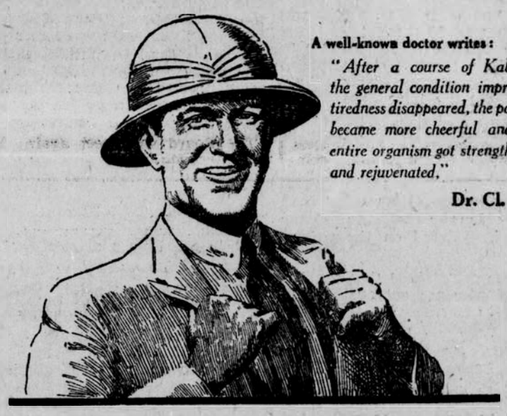

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Dr. CL

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*Bombay Council*

# Hand Over Forests To Local Boards

## BOMBAY GOVT. POLICY UNDER FIRE

## Slow Process Of Indianisation

**The administration of the Forest Department of the Bombay Government was severely criticised by several members, especially the members from Sind, when Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Minister-in-Charge moved the demand for grant of Rs. 27,54,000 for the Forest Department in the Legislative Council on Thursday.**

### *Limit Reached*

**While the Sind members either appealed or requested the Minister to improve matters in the administration of the Department, Mr. Gilbert, the Chief Conservator of Forests was made the target of a severe attack.**

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar who moved that the grant be reduced by Rs. 1,000 severely criticised the administration.**

### *Collector's Control*

**Mr. G. S. Gangoly said that 85 per cent. of the Kanara District was full of forests and though there had not been any famine or cold wave or frost, the population had decreased. He attributed this depopulation to the Forest Department and wanted that the control of the Department should be handed over to the Collector of the District.**

### *Institute Research*

**Mr. B. S. Kamat said that forests were maintained for exploiting the forest products to advantage. Since the revenue from that source was going down he wanted that the Government should carry on research to exploit the forest products. He also felt that better market for Bombay timber should be found.**

**Earlier during the day the House made a grant of Rs. 4,30,000 towards Stamps (reserved) after throwing out the cut motion of Rao Saheb Kulkarni.**

### *PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL*

The demand of Rs. 430.000 for stamps (reserved) was made by Khan Bahadur Kooper, the Finance Member at the resumed sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday.

Rao Sahib P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) moved that the total votable demand of Rs. 2,34,000 be reduced by Rs. 100. He complained that the stamps which are printed did not have the price mentioned in the language of the purchaser. He also said that the stamps sold at present were very small in size and could not be kept by purchasers in rural areas with care. He wanted that, as in olden days the stamp should be printed on the writing paper.

He also complained that the Judicial Stamps are not available in the rural areas.

As regards the use of foreign paper for the preparation of stamps, he wanted that the stamps should be printed on Indian paper and money should not be sent to foreign countries on that account. He hoped that the Revenue Member would see that the difficulties of the Agriculturists in the rural areas were removed.

The Finance Member said that the printing of these stamps was done at Nasik, the control of which was in the hands of the Government of India. He wanted to know if there was at least a single case, where a villager had been cheated, because the price of the stamp was not printed on it in his language.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale also spoke.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY

Rao Sahib Kulkarni replying stated that the prices should be printed in as many languages as on the currency notes. The Bombay Government could recommend to the Government of India to use Indian manufactured paper and thus encourage Indian industry.

The Finance Member said that Indian paper was consumed by the Government of India. As far as the speaker knew the demand for Indian paper was so great that Indian manufacturers were working day and night to meet it.

The motion for cut was lost and the demand of Rs. 4,30,000 was made.

FOREST DEMAND

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Minister of Local Self-Government made a demand for Rs. 27,54,000 for Forest (Transferred.)

Mr. G. S. Gangoli moved that the item of Rs. 6,400 (votable) the salary of the personal assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests be omitted from the grant. He felt that there was no necessity of a personal assistant to the Chief Conservator as the latter could cope up with the work. He was sorry to note that forests were in the hands of the Minister of Local Self-Government and not the Finance Member, who was in charge of Agriculture in the Presidency.

He complained against the working of the present forest department. Narrating how when the Minister of Local Self-Government, had been to Karwar and the speaker wanted to meet the Minister and place the grievances of the people regarding Forest administration the Collector had said that the speaker could get 15 minutes interview as President of the District Local Board and 15 minutes interview as member of the Legislature, with the Minister. The speaker sympathised with the position of the minister, "who was like a parrot in a golden cage."

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that the object of the above cut was to get rid of the Chief Conservator of Forests, but since his salary was not notable, the cut is aimed at getting rid of the Assistant.

Sir Shah Nawaz asserted that there was a necessity of a Chief Conservator. Unless there were experts at the head of the Departments to co-ordinate work and advise the Government on important issues, it would be difficult to carry on the administration.

NATIONAL PROPERTY.

Referring to the forests and their revenue, he said that forests were National property worth crores of rupees and the return would come in future and hence there was no use considering the cost of Administration at this stage.

The House gave leave to Mr. Gangoli to withdraw his motion for cut.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli then moved that the notable demand of Rs. 1,10,000 for maintenance and repairs of Railways and District Boards' bridges, non-residential buildings and other works be reduced by Rs. 1,000. The mover said that the amount of Rs. 25,000, due to the District Boards as compensation for using roads was not shown in the Budget. He felt that it was designed to show the forest revenue at a high figure. He also complained that the vacant buildings were not allowed to be used by the Presidents of the District and Taluka Boards.

GILBERT REPLIES.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Chief Conservator of Forests, replying said that there were no buildings vacant. At least that was the case when he had gone on tour.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto also spoke.

Mr. Gangoli again withdrew his motion.

WHY SO MANY OFFICERS?

Mr. L. R. Gokhale then moved that Rs. 1,42,291, the salaries of officers in the department be reduced by Rs. 13,400. He said that the officers at Thana and elsewhere drew enormous allowances. There was no necessity of so many forest officers and the income from the forest was going down.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that the argument in favour of the cut was that the income from the forests had gone down. He thought that it was not the right basis on which the motion should be considered.

BURMA AND BOMBAY.

Comparing the revenues of Burma with Bombay the speaker said that Bombay stood second in the country as regards the forest revenue. The recent fall in revenue was due to depression and reduction in the number of orders for timber.

Mr. Gokhale withdrew his motion.

Mr. M. H. Ghazdar moved that the total notable demand be reduced by Rs. 1,000 with a view to consider the Forest Department.

Referring to the Indianisation of services, he said that all the five high officials were Europeans. As regards the other officers also, very few Indians held posts. Out of 50 officers, he complained, there were only two Mahomedans. He agreed with his friend, Mr. Gangoli, that the office of the Chief Conservator should go.

KANARA'S WOES.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly supporting the motion for cut said that the Chief Conservator was all in all as far as Forest Administration was concerned Kanara was noted for its fall of forests. The people of Kanara loved and liked to have forests. But the population was decreasing. The speaker wanted that the entire Forest Administration should be under the control of the Collector in whom the people had confidence and added that the policy of the Forest Department was to depopulate Kanara. This department should be subordinate to Agriculture.

SIND AND FORESTS.

Mr. Syed Meeran Mahomed Shah supporting the cut motion said that the appointment of a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to inquire into the prevailing corruption in the Forest Department would go a long way towards the improvement of matters. He criticised the policy of the Forest Department and said that more than 66 per cent. of the forest revenue of Sind was consumed for the establishment of the department itself, the speaker questioned why forests should not be transferred to Local Boards instead of maintaining a huge top-heavy establishment in the name of forests.

Khan Bahadur Allabux from Sind supporting the motion for cut complained about the selection of candidates for service in the Forest Department.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (nominated) said that forests were maintained for the exploitation of forest products to advantage. He wanted that the Chief Conservator of forests should find a better market for Bombay timber.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro deplored the callous neglect of the grievances of agriculturists, by the Forest Department and said that villagers, who grazed their cattle in the forests, having no other-go, were charged far beyond a reasonable rate. Neither were any facilities given to them to pay the amount in easy instalments. The speaker condemned the policy of the Forest Department, which, he said, was creating unhealthy competition among the peasants in giving lands, for cultivation.

Mr. A. N. Surve supported the motion for cut and criticised the working of the Forest Department.

The House adjourned till Friday 2 p.m.

## *VITHALBHAI MEMORIAL*

### *Subhas Bose Invited To Unveil Tablet*

BOMBAY, March 7.

Mr. Govardhanbhai Patel, now in Geneva, informs the United Press that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been invited to unveil the Tablet which is proposed to be raised in memory of late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in a sanatorium where he breathed his last.

The ceremony takes place about the middle of this month.

It may be recalled that Mr. Subhas Bose had the unique privilege of attending on this illustrious patriot during the last few months of his critical illness and the Indian residents in Switzerland are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Subhas Bose is the fittest person to be called upon to perform this touching ceremony.—United Press.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Joshi, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, in the appeal preferred by the accused in the Kikvi Revolver Find Case, in which the two youths, Khisti and Phatak, had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and Rs. 100 fine. The Court reduced the term of imprisonment of Phatak to 1 year, but maintained the fine on him as well as the full sentence on Khisti.

# Foreign Propaganda

(Continued from page 6.)

a lofty and high political principle into one of certain modifications or even radical changes in the methods of government. Every honest man and woman says that it is not possible for him or her to judge of the details, and, therefore, judgment on the method of governing India should be left to those who are in India or who deal with India and the Indians. With such a psychological background, the responsible Secretaries of State either for India or for the Colonies announce in Parliament from time to time that they are bound to trust to the judgment of the man in the spot.

If on the other hand, the Indian propaganda in Great Britain would always be for a demand for a complete and separate national independence of Indians and refusing even to enter into a controversy over good or bad administration, there would always be high spirited individuals who would take their stand against the idea of being guilty of dominating over India. Whilst it may be a good dinner-table controversy between an Englishman and an Indian in Bombay or Calcutta to discuss and speculate how much the Britisher would profit if Indians were allowed their liberty and mutual co-operation and partnership established, this is a fatal argument for use in Great Britain. Similarly certain Indian politicians, misguided by certain so-called British friends of India are in the habit of proclaiming all over Great Britain that India's inclusion in the Empire would mean immense prosperity for Great Britain. This sort of generalisation has, however, sunk deep into the minds of the thoughtless masses in the working class. Then Mr. Churchill and such other fanatic imperialists find it an immensely easy task to tell them that British rule in India is absolutely necessary for every breakfast table in Great Britain or for acquiring a pair of shoes, hat or coat for every man, woman and child.

**True Propaganda**

The true propaganda in Britain ought to have cultivated long ago a series of educative speeches and publication of pamphlets showing how India is miserable, poverty-stricken and a bad market for themselves or anybody else in the world. The propaganda ought to have been to show how a completely independent India developing along her own lines would be most helpful to Britain Indians themselves have to a certain extent not yet acquired the correct economic truth that great independent Powers, like Great Britain America or France, are the largest buyers of foreign material and foreign goods simultaneously when they become the largest sellers in the world. The whole economic problem as presented by the imperialists is good for a few rich capitalists of Great Britain, but is positively ruinous for the wage-earners of their country. Thus India's propaganda has to be aggressive and with a logical and consistent demand for a hundred per cent right of independence which human beings have always understood.

**A Question Of World Politics**

The other imperialists point to bear in mind is not to make the question of India's independence a matter of one nation's demand. It should have been, on the other hand, made long ago a question of world politics and a matter of high principle which would appeal to the morally strong sections, even though numerically small, in all the countries of the world. We have not only to assert India's right but from time to time we have emphatically to point out the wrong that arises out of British imperialism to other countries. The question of ruinous armaments, periodical international wars and political intrigues are all associated with the question of India's freedom. Britain's established right in India is interfering with free and healthy social and economic intercourse of Asia and Africa with all other nations of the world.

**Our Own Enemies**

I am afraid those politicians who say that we are Indians and we should mind our business in India and about India alone unconsciously become the worse enemies of India's freedom than vociferous die-hards of the type of Churchill and Lord Lloyd. We, who suffer at the hands of imperialism, should be more sympathetic towards other people who suffer likewise. We should raise our voice against every act of high-handedness in the Indo-China by the French, in Indonesia by the Dutch in Abyssinia by the Italians, in Korea or Manchuria by the Japanese or in the Philippines by the Americans. This would place us on correct rock foundation of high political morality and principle. When we remain callous towards such sufferings and ignore them, then men and women of really high principles all over the world look upon us as selfish, small-minded, self-centred people who have no realisation of political morality and anti-imperialist philosophy but now and again come out with their own internal grievances.

**Promote Workers' Solidarity**

After all that is said and done in the last factor it is the hard condition of Indian peasants and industrial worker that is going to form the strongest case for India's complete liberation before the world's tribunal. People know everywhere that after all Indian Maharajahs, Indian Zamindars, Indian millowners and the big Indian merchant princes are not so badly off in life. The struggle and the strikes of Indian workers and peasantry are attracting quicker public notice in the outside world whenever by any chance news agencies care to let the world know about such troubles. It is, therefore, necessary to put in the foreground these struggles of the Indian workers in factories or on the farms. This again should not be allowed to take a selfish appearance, the Indian workers always coming out as beggars for themselves. Those who are responsible leaders of the Indian working class should collect small funds—however small the figure may be—and send them with their expression of sympathy and solidarity whenever they hear of any important strike of miners or factory workers in Great Britain, Germany, Spain or any other part of the world. Such a policy and such a continuous propaganda makes India a living part of a conscious and politically developed world. It brings for her the strength and support of valuable human feeling.

**India's True Friends**

The last thing for Indians to proclaim throughout Great Britain is the standard by which alone India would recognise any Britisher as her true friend. It should be made clear that India will not recognise any Britisher as her friend who would talk in terms of seductive invitations to Indians to put up with small injustices. It should be made clear that only such persons as would stand up for the same right of freedom and national independence for every Indian in India as is enjoyed by every Britisher in his own land would be recognised as the true friends of India. Only such Britishers should be recognised as true friends of India and should be considered "bona fide" Socialists as do not shelter behind the phraseology of "Self-Determination for India." The fact is the masses of India who have been kept illiterate for the last 150 years, deprived of their political franchise and their civic rights, are not in a position to declare what is their "Self-Determination" whereas the British Socialists are in a position to declare their political principles, their political determination. They should therefore, be asked by Indians to declare whether they would continue to support a system of their being rulers of other peoples' lands or whether they would demand from their own Government, as all true Socialists must demand, complete withdrawal of Britain's domination of India.

Once these fundamental principles of propaganda are accepted adequate organisations with adequate expenditure can easily be arranged for. As soon as this is done along right lines co-operation between Indian propagandists and genuine champions of human freedom could soon be established in many parts of the world.

(Concluded).

## *WEST U. P. FEELS 'QUAKE SHOCK MOST*

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

Reports received here show that yesterday's earthquake shock was felt in several towns of the West United Provinces, including Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Amroha, Lucknow, Najibabad, Naini Tal, Lansdowne and Muktesar.

At Meerut four continuous tremors of very high intensity were felt. No loss of life or property is reported from anywhere. At Bareilly mud houses are reported to have collapsed.

The shock was not felt in Allahabad.—A. P.

## *'QUAKE SHOCKS AT AGRA*

AGRA, March 7.

A slight earthquake shock was recorded here at the observatory yesterday at about 9 a.m. It is said that a mild tremor was also felt early this morning.—A.P.

# "Callous And Neglectful"

## FINANCE MEMBER'S VIEWS ON GOLD EXPORTS

## Merchants' Chamber's Criticism Of Budget

The following letter has been sent by Mr. J. K. Mehta Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department New Delhi.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber would have congratulated the Finance Member on the brevity and the clearness of his statement, if it had also contained a proper response to public opinion on the various points, which are indicated. At the same time the Committee regret the absence of explanations and important tabulated statements.

Though the Finance Member acknowledges that the tariffs are in a confused condition and, therefore, are not on a scientific basis calculated to secure the recovery of trade and industry, he has not only failed to do anything about it in the budget, but also omitted a mention of a prompt and expert enquiry, which would enable him in the course of the year to put the matter right. It must, however, be understood that the Committee are strongly opposed to the idea of a general reduction in tariffs all round.

"CALLOUS AND NEGLECTFUL."

The Finance Member's views with regard to gold exports are callous and neglectful. They are contrary to the Treasury opinion of every country in the world, even of those who have gone off gold, where consternation prevails if any appreciable movement of gold exports takes place.

They are disappointing with regard to the future, as the Finance Member has failed to put the gold in the possession of the the people on the proper footing, viz., that it is India's consolidated reserve and should be utilised through the Reserve Bank, instead of dealings in gold being treated on a par with any ordinary commodity.

He has flouted public opinion on this subject which is much better informed, and has not raised his reputation for financial competence.

SILVER SALE POLICY.

The Committee of the Chamber regret that the policy of selling silver is to be continued and the proceeds of the realisations thereof are to be placed in the Silver Redemption Reserve. The Committee would like to point out that the Hon. the Finance Member has taken into consideration only one side of the picture which is the possibility of the Reserve Bank receiving silver rupees from circulation for tender to Government, but in view of Government's claim that trade conditions are improving and commodity prices are rising, the contrary is more likely to happen which is that the Reserve Bank may have more silver rupees to give out to the public in circulation thereby necessitating a demand on their part for silver rupees. Under such circumstances the Committee would request Government to preserve all the surplus silver resources for such requirement so that there may not be necessity for Government to go to the open market to purchase silver to meet the demand of the Reserve Bank for silver rupees.

REDUCE POST CARD CHARGES.

While the turn of the fortune, which leaves the Post Office with a surplus, is satisfactory, the surplus is smaller than could have been expected but for the extravagance in connection with the Telegraph Department. On such surplus the Finance Member has no right whatsoever as his predecessor has already defined that the Commercial Departments are for service and not for earning revenue. The time has come when the changes in connection with the postcards should be reduced, so as to remove the burden on the poor man and also encourage the business community.

The Committee are opposed to additional borrowing during the year and regard the increased accumulation of Indian funds in London, which necessitates such borrowing, partly on Treasury Bills and partly as a permanent loan, as objectionable.

The reduction of the floating debt, which should be the proper objective of the Finance Department, has not received proper treatment, and Government could have gone further.

REVENUE UNDER-ESTIMATED.

From the experience of the last three years, the public is entitled to think that it has become a habit in the Finance Department to underestimate revenue. Nobody is surprised at the so-called surpluses which, like a Grand Moghul, the Finance Member can then distribute, calling them temporary so as to evade his obligation for a permanent tax reduction, and frittering away money, which he had taken away in excess from the people and on which the first claim is for lightening the burden of taxation.

The income-tax surcharge should have been completely removed this year, if the Finance Member had allowed for a normal increase of revenue from all sources on account or the turn of the tide which he claims has come. The end of the year will prove that the Finance Member has been guilty of deliberately underestimating the surplus, which he will receive, and of evading the reduction of taxes that was promised. Such evasion becomes still more serious when it is realised that a reduction of taxes was possible but for the Service cut, which has been arbitrarily restored. The removal of the income-tax surcharges would have benefited the services and Government might have been content with that relief to the services in common with the rest of the population. In any case, the Committee feel that even this year, the limit of taxable income should be raised to at least Rs. 1,5000/ instead of Rs. 1,000/.

PLIGHT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Committee would like to draw the attention of Government to the plight of the Indian Sugar Industry. It is reported that Java sugar was imported into India at 4 to 6 annas and in some cases Re. 1/ per maund lower than the price assumed by the Tariff Board. If this is so, the Committee would very much like Government to revise the import duty on sugar so as to afford relief to the industry in its present distress.

The Committee do not desire that the salt consumers of Bengal should be penalised in the interests of producers in Aden, but the producers of salt on the mainland of India are entitled to secure conditions, which will enable them on a reasonable basis to market their product in Bengal, in preference to English or other foreign salt.

REDUCE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Committee must protest once again that adequate reduction is not secured in the Military Expenditure, but actually a threat is held out that expenditure under head may increase. Indian public opinion will never be satisfied until such expenditure is brought into full review by Indians and until an attempt is made to bring the charges under this head in keeping with the general revenue position of the country, which it is not at present. The Committee feel that a saving of at least Rs. 50 lakhs could be made under this head during the course of the year and this saving, they suggest, should be added to the grant to the Provinces for rural uplift which the Finance Member proposes.

## *Jamnalal Bajaj At Santiniketan*

SANTINIKETAN, March 7.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by his wife and Mr. Sitaram Saksena arrived here on a short visit on Tuesday. They met Poet Tagore and were shown round the different departments of the Institution.

In the evening Mr. Bajaj addressed the students of Viswabharati on Khadi and started for Calcutta the next morning.—United Press.

## *Agricultural Loan To Brahmanbaria Ryots*

COMILLA, March 7.

It is understood the Government have sanctioned agricultural loan to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000 for the flood affected areas of of Brahmanbaria Sub-Division.—United Press.

Ask only KARNIK'S for MALARIA

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

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Keep Condy's Fluid always in readiness to ensure the instant sterilising of cuts, wounds and abrasions. Condy's reduces the risks which all healthy children are bound to run in their games, and is a constant safe-guard in case of domestic accidents. Condy's has a wonderful record of service in Hospitals, Institutions and in millions of homes.

CONDY'S (REMEDIAL) FLUID

Condy's is the most effective disinfectant for all domestic sterilising. It is odourless and absolutely safe.

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## CALCUTTA SHARE REVIEW

### Jute Section Quiet

Calcutta, Mar. 1.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

JUTE

The period under review was characterised by quiet conditions in Jute section. The controversy in connection with the attitude of the Princes to Federation coupled with the uncertainty about the rate of interest on Reserve Bank Shares are responsible for the hesitancy on the part of the operators to trade on an extensive scale. Moreover the announcement of the partial reduction of surcharge on Income Tax and Super Tax was less than what the Bazar anticipated, hence there was a remarkable absence of a cheerful tone on our market. The raw commodity market was remarkably weak as the prices sagged down by Rupees one and a half during the week's trading. The manufactured goods market was also a weak market. Though the improvement has not taken place as anticipated in our previous report, we are still of the opinion that the recovery in Jute shares is a matter of time and the current rates should prove attractive for investors. The outstanding scrips good to buy at the current price are Fort William, Standard, Dalhousie, Lansdowne, Bally and Barnagore. Kanknarrah and Kamarhatty are also attractive propositions at the ruling rates. Fort William is quoting 392, Standard 408, Dalhousie 436, Lansdowne 226 Bally and Barnagore 256 and 206 respectively. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah are quoting 632 and 550 respectively. Reverting to trading during the week, Howrah fluctuated within a wide range of a rupee or so. The highest touched was 64/84, the lowest 62/12, the close being 63/10. Anglo-India receding to 528 are quoting 535. Albion are good in the region of 290. Alliance 440, Auckland 270, Budge Budge 370, Belvedere 440, Orient 228, Cheviot 248, Delta 440; New Central 415, Caledonian 570, Kelvin 660, Kinnison 770. India improving to 513 had sellers at 500 at the close. Champdany moved in the region of 210. Fort William and Fort Gloster were ruling 393, 720 respectively. Gourepore had sellers at 785 without takers. In small priced shares Clive were no better than 36/10, National 26/12, Adamjee 16, Birla 17, Hukumchand 15/4. Presidency were offered at 5/13, Nuddea were quoting 72 Northbrook 52, Empire 40, Reliance 82, Hessians closed at 9/4, Jute 31/2.

COTTON.

There was no activity in the market and prices, where changed, were in buyer's favour. Kesoram were easy at Rs. 4. New Victoria ord. were reported at 1/6, Pref. at 4/9. Bengal Nagpur were mentioned at 16/8.

COAL.

More activity especially in Macneill group was in evidence during this week. Equitable went up to 38/12 to close weak at 38. Hurriladih had sellers at 16/12. West Jamuria had buyers at 12/14, Dhemo main at Rs. 11/8, Aldih at 3/15, Mundalpore at 7/12. Standard Coal were reported at 31/8, Raneegunj 34/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section sugar group were a shade steadier. Cawnpore were quoting 37/12. Rhotas 13/4, Carew 90/8, New Savan 13/4, Balrampur 20/12, Samastipur 11. In Engineering group Indian Iron and Steel were quoting 7/6, Bengal Iron 4/7, Burn and Co. ord. 295, Indian Standard Wagon 66, Marshalls hovered round 1/8, Kumardhubi 2/14. In Public Utility concern Bengal Telephone were steady round 18/14. Muttra Electric were done at Rs. 11, Upper Ganges at 13/4. Burmah Corporation had sellers at 5/13. B. I. C. ord. had buyers at 2/15, Macfarlane and Co. were a strong feature this week and were absorbed upto 5/6. Indian Wood Products were taken at 33/12. Titaghur Paper were reported at 22, Midnapore Zemindary 73/8, Bengal-Assam steamship were registered at 228. Assam-Saws freely changed hands round nine and ten annas. Bengal Paper were reported at Rs. 100 Port Shipping were done at 16.

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF COPPER CONFERENCE

Bombay, March 6

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report state:

"The following cable is to hand from our head office:

"Market erratic due exchange uncertainty and heavy profit-taking. Think well liquidated and are in favour of the long side."

The following is an extract from our head office market report dated 20th February: "Neither the Export Bounty nor the Domestic Allotment plan met with the approval of the meeting of the Senate Agricultural Committee which took place in Washington on February 1st. If the American Government wishes to dispose of its holdings, we feel sure that the world spinners will be willing to buy a large proportion of this cotton if placed on a competitive basis with outside growths and Mr. Johnston will probably be surprised to learn how readily sales can be made to the trade at a price of 12 per cent a lb.

It seems however that the United States Government is not willing to face a loss on its holdings, but is prepared to continue the acreage control for nother two or three years, hoping that during this period there may be a crop disaster, or that the trade will improve, and the carry over will thus be reduced in time to 4 or 5 million bales. If this be the attitude, then it is almost certain that the loan price of 12 cents a lb., which expires on July 31st, will be renewed."

Rubber: Some disappointment over the cut in export quotas and Continental liquidation has caused further easiness. The statistical position of rubber has improved considerably; during 1934 the total production was 1,011,000 tons and consumption 925,000 tons which was nearly 15 per cent. larger than in 1933. Consumption during 1935 is expected to be around 960,000 tons.

We recommend purchases of October/December.

Copper: The prospects of the International Conference in New York on the 8th instant are considered to be bright and in view of the expected larger consumption figures for February and the fact that prices are still about £4 per ton lower than at this time last year, we continue to advise purchases."

### BOMBAY COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS

| | | Season from 1st Sept | |
|---|---|---|---|
| This week. | Last week. | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
| 107,402 | 104,335 | 12,32,056 | 1205,150 |

Season's increase: 26,906

SHIPMENTS

| | Season from 1st Sept | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
| U. K. | 29,328 | 38,516 |
| Continent | 1,67,498 | 1,90,159 |
| China | 21,450 | 94,740 |
| Japan | 5,15,165 | 1,56,675 |
| Coast Ports | 12,074 | 8,898 |
| U. S. A. | 501 | 26 |
| | 7,45,996 | 4,88,994 |
| By Rail | 1,08,447 | 60,395 |
| Total | 8,54,443 | 5,49,389 |

Season's increase: 3,05,054

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION

| | |
|---|---|
| 1-2-1934 to 28-2-1935: | 457,310 |
| Same period last year: | 287,744 |
| Increase: | 169,566 |

ESTIMATED BOMBAY STOCK

| | |
|---|---|
| On 28th February 1935: | 719,351 |
| Same time last year: | 1,064,354 |
| Decrease: | 345,003 |

## LINSEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35.

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 4.0 and 0.5 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report, i.e. for 1934-35 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rapeseed crops sown about October-November 1934.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1935.)

AREA.

The latest reports show total areas under the two crops as stated below:

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Linseed. Acres. | Rapeseed Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| British Districts | 111,000 | 5,000 |
| Indian States | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| Total | 117,000 | 12,000 |

which for Linseed means fall of 3.4 per cent below corresponding area last year but rise of 2.7 per cent over decennial average same date, and for Rapeseed decrease of 49.1 and 28.4 per cent respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date.

LINSEED.

Crops principally grown Deccan and Karnatak slightly suffered in parts North Deccan due January frost but progressed satisfactorily elsewhere Division. Karnatak crop suffered places in beginning due deficient moisture, but subsequently improved under November rains and now reported doing well generally.

RAPESEED

Crop mainly cultivated Western India States Agency and North Gujarat States reported damaged by frost in parts to varying extent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 6

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/1 1/2 nominal

C and F Bombay per cwt 5/10 1/2 nominal

C and F Karachi per cwt 5/10 1/2 nominal

## WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of five years ending 1932-33, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency proper has averaged 10.1 per cent. The ratio this year is 12.3 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report, i.e. 1934-35, shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown between October-December 1934.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1935.)

AREA

The latest reports show total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Acres. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 1,708,000 |
| Indian States | 389,000 |
| Total | 2,097,000 |

7.7 per cent below corresponding area last year but 22.3 per cent over decennial average same date. Revised area shows decrease in Gujarat and Deccan due deficient sowing rains but increase in Karnatak due sufficient moisture sowing time.

In Gujarat crop in South reported doing fairly well, but that in North suffered to varying extent due January frost which hastened ripening. Irrigated crop, in flowering condition suffered most and was cut and fed to cattle, while early sown dry crop, in milk formation stage, also affected, as milk got dried up by severe cold. In North Deccan, Khandesh crop progressed fairly satisfactory but irrigated crop in Nasik District damaged by frost from 25 to 100 per cent, according to stage of development. In South Deccan crop on canal areas suffered due frost from 25 to 30 per cent, while elsewhere Division crop affected to varying extent. In Karnatak, crop in transition tract reported doing fairly well but that in eastern dry tract suffering from deficient moisture.

## Indore Market Quotation

INDORE, March 6

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 15 17
Tilseed Rs. 40 45
Linseed Rs. 21 22
Jawar Rs. 12 14
Bajara Rs. 17 18
Moog (green) Rs. 18 20
Moog (black) Rs. 10 12
Ajavan Rs. 15 17
Oil cakes Rs. 15 17
Cotton seed Rs. 15 17
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Chilies Rs. 140 200
Ghee Rs. 240 310
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 100 110
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 87 100
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 247
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 248
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/12
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 10 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/10
Chandra Brand 7 as. to 1/4
Satan per than.
Hukumchand 4/5
Indore Malwa 4
Swadeshi 4
Rajakumar Mills 3/12
Bhandari 4/2
Kalyanmal 4/2

Shares:

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 96
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 187
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 117
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 110
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 30
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 150
100 Shipra Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 0/6
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 30
25 United Profitable A Co Ltd 20
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1.

Bullion:

Gold Bar per tola 38 12
Silver per 100 tolas 67

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/5; Lowest Rs. 31/5; Closing Rs. 31/5/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41/14; Highest Rs. 42/1; Lowest Rs. 41/7; Closing Rs. 41/8/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/14; Lowest Rs. 22/7 Closing Rs. 22/9.

The first military officer to be placed on administrative duty is Major I. Stewart of the Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, who has been appointed temporarily as joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Headquarters Station, Midnapore District, where several terrorist outrages have occurred in the past, the last being the murder of Mr. B. E. J. Burge, District Magistrate.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### Chances In Favour Of Decline

Bombay, March 7

Messrs. P Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

During the past week we have had lifeless Cotton markets. The above noted fluctuations have been due almost entirely to the further drop in the Sterling Dollar cross rate. Otherwise there has been nothing of interest in the market. Demand for American cotton continues slack, and unless there is an improvement very soon it is doubtful if the takings of American cotton this year will reach twelve million bales. As the total supply for the season was about twenty millions, we are faced with another large carryover at the end of this season. As the indications are for an acreage during the coming summer of 34,000,000 the probabilities are that the supply of American cotton next season will be no less than we have had during the present year. With the increasing production of outside growths, which we have experienced during recent years, the present lack of bullish enthusiasm is not surprising. With the present peg of twelve cents for American cotton an appreciable decline in values in America is unlikely, but producers in parts of the world will wish to market their crops at present prices, which are not unattractive to them. The chances therefore appear to be in favour of a decline rather than an increase in the offtake of American cotton.

SLOW DEMAND

The Bombay market has again been a dull affair. Export demand has been slow. Parity as compared with Americans is again more reasonable, but even this has so far failed to attract any appreciable demand. Local Mills still find difficulty in making sales of manufactured goods and most of the small purchases they have made in the cotton market have been "on call". As our Southern crops are moving earlier than usual this year the hedge contract markets has had to absorb additional hedge selling. Option dealers cannot be feeling too comfortable with their large purchases of contracts and further selling from them is more than a possibility in the near future. The small Broach crop is moving into the market, but is not finding a ready market as much of the staple is not very attractive, being weaker than average. Southern crops have mostly satisfactory staple and should these styles continue to ease in basis, as is at present happening, they should soon be worth securing. This remark does not apply to Cambodia cotton which is very attractive cotton and is now being sold in moderate quantities at what we consider a reasonable price.

## RAIN IN MYSORE AND S. E. MADRAS

POONA, March 7.

Scattered falls of rain have occurred in Mysore, south-west Madras and Tenassarim.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Mergui, three-quarters; of an inch. Tavoy, half; Mysore and Kodakkanal, a quarter each and Coonoor, half.

FORECAST.

A few light showers may occur in Mysore, south-east Madras and Lower Burma. There will be generally dry weather elsewhere.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 73.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.1 degrees 7.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees 1.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 64 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-3-1935.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Arrangements to improve direction-finding facilities for commercial aircraft flying over Britain are well advanced and the new directional stations will be put into operation gradually from next month. It is anticipated that directional facilities will be provided at Heston, Hull, Renfrew, Bristol and Plymouth.


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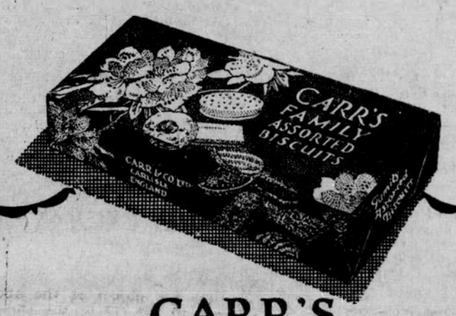


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A very old favourite, and no wonder. Dainty Cherry Macaroons, delicious sandwich biscuits, wafers and puff cream—surely a biscuit assortment for all occasions, and every one of the kinds is made by the oldest House in the trade.

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Bombay Chronicle SUNDAY EDITION

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME — 37 LUCKY NUMBERS

FOR THE MONTH OF February

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY CHRONICLE OF Sunday, 10th March

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY ONE POINT

### Two-Sided Fluctuations In Cross-Rates

### GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STRONG

### Wheat Steady But Linseed And Rubber Dull

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

On Thursday, crossrates marked an easy tendency at first but subsequently rates slightly improved on better support.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton displayed lack of confidence. Price fluctuations were narrow and two sided.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was a shade easier but silver was very firm.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK.

Wheat ruled steady but linseed and rubber were weak.

BETTER ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed better feelings on fairly good buying. Giltedged securities were in better request and good business was reported.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 12.35 |
| To-day's opening | 12.30 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's closing | 12.31 |
| Difference | —.01 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.92 |
| To-day's opening | 6.88 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing | 6.88 |
| Difference | —.01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs 242

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 7.

Cotton displayed lack of confidence owing to the uncertainty of foreign exchanges and the prevailing dullness in the textile industry together with the disappointment caused by the President's remarks regarding the devaluation of dollar. The selling pressure however was not sufficiently aggressive to cause a material fall in prices which was arrested by sporadic trade price-fixing and the undertone remained moderately steady.

Trading in May commenced at 12.30 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling but the market later recovered on the steadiness of wheat and stock markets with the price rising to 12.33 when renewed foreign selling and liquidation forced may back to 12.29.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.31 with a decline of 1 point.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 7.

The following were the opening ranges

May (12.36/12.35) 12.30/12.29
July (12.40/12.40) 12.35/12.35
October (12.32/12.30) 12.22/12.21

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.97) 6.94
American July (6.91) 6.87
Egyptian March (8.59) 8.54
Egyptian July (8.57) 8.52

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 7. 10-45 p.m

Broach cotton April-May was quoted around Rs 241-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 241-12 with New York futures about 3 points down.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/1, 72/5 and 72/10. Trading was fairly active on general buying activity influenced by improved China advices while Higher London advices caused further purchases by speculators with the first settlement touching Rs. 73/3, but the higher level brought in some profit-taking and prices partially lost ground and closed steady at Rs. 65/11, 72/15 and 73/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs 36/11/3, 36/12/6 and 36/13/9. The market displayed improvement in the sentiment on steadier franc rate which induced a good deal of buying by banks and local interests but the subsequent reaction in Paris caused a setback and prices closed steady at Rs. 36/11/3, 36/12/3 and 36/13/6.

Our Indore correspondent wires under Wednesday's date saying that a diamond has been found missing from the State Treasury and is not yet traced.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.74 1/2 |
| To-day's opening | 4.74 1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.74 1/2 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.77 |
| To-day's opening | 4.73 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.74 3/8 |
| Difference | —.00 1/4 |

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 71.34 |
| To-day's opening | 70.84 |
| To-day's closing | 70.96 |
| Difference | —.38 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.73-3/4 and remained practically steady with slight variations, afterwards slightly improving to 4.74 on better support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.74 3/8

Franc opened at 70.84 and then appreciated to 70.90 on speculative buying and further advanced to 71.04.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 70.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 7.

The market was steady.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Forward | 26 13/16d. | 27 1/4d. |
| Spot | 26 15/16d. | 27 3/8d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-9-4) £7-8-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 7.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c. 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 7. 3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay | (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay | (5.35 1/8) 5.35 1/2 |
| New York on Bombay | (36.02) 36-07 |
| Berlin on Bombay | (0.88 7/8) 0.88 3/4 |
| London on Shanghai | (1-7 1/2) 1-7 3/8 |
| London on Milan | (56.68) 56-15 |
| London on Kobe | (1-2 1/8) 1-2 5/32 |

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

BOMBAY, March 6.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to all members of the Chamber:—

There were three candidates from the General Section of the Chamber for election to the Bombay Port Trust, which was to take place on Friday, the 8th instant.

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, one of the candidates, having withdrawn his candidature, in deference to the wishes of the President of the Chamber it is not necessary now to have the voting on Friday.

Messrs. A D Shroff and L R Tairsee are, therefore, declared to be duly elected from the General Section of the Chamber to the Port Trust.

The 26th Session of Nam Deo Samajonnati Parishad, will be held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th at Peth (Dist. Satara), when Mr M M Bongale will preside.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 59-1/2, July 61-5/8 and October 61. Speculative enquiry was at a low ebb owing to less favourable foreign advices and the uncertainty of the sterling exchange.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95-1/4. Prices showed some steadiness on commission house selling but the demand generally continued very restricted.

### ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 7.

Argentine linseed opened quiet with March at 12.04. Prices thereafter declined on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by disappointing foreign cables with the price steadily falling to 11.98.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 7.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£215 1/4 buyers £215 3/4 sellers. Easy) £216 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady) £10 5/16 buyers £10 7/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 5/8) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 5/8 paid and value.

Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning March (£18 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/16) 5 15/16 paid and buyers April-June (6 3/8) 6 3/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 7.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9 a.m. | 6 9 9 |
| Rates at noon | 6 9 9 |
| Rates at 3 p.m | 6 9 3 |
| Rates at 5-30 p.m. | 6 9 3 |
| Rates at 6-30 p.m. | 6 9 3 |
| Rates at 8-30 p.m. | 6 9 0 |
| Rates at 10-30 p.m. | 6 9 3 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 7.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 3 6 |
| Linseed May | 6 9 3 |

The tone was quiet.

### JUTE SHARES DULL

Coals Easier And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Jutes were dull. Coals ruled easier and teas had a dull market. The Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 95/13/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/13; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/8; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/12; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 106/4 small lot.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairaba Bazar (Guar) 93/8.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/5.

Coals:—Bengal 272; Burrakur 14/4; New Manbhoom 65; West Jamuria 12/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 518; Auckland 247; Auckland pref 133/8 small lot; Adamjee ordy 16/8; Bally 241 small lot; Barnagore 197 small lot; Birla 1C; Cheviot 228; Clive 35/15; Clive (6 per cent pref) 124 small lot; Dalhousie 417/8 small lot; Fort William 380; Fort Gloster 689; Gourepore 768; Howrah 61/15; Hukumchand 14/14 small odd lot; India 455; Kamarhatty 612; Kanknarrah 451 small lot; Lansdowne 208, National 25/11; New Central 412/8 small lot; Northbrook 48/4; Orient 215; Reliance 80/8.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric 15/8; Bengal Iron 4/1; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/2; B. I. Corporation defd 1/7; Indian General Navigation ordy 113; New Savan Sugar 13/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 27/4 small lot.

Debentures:—10 per cent Budwa Tea Timber 95 —A. P.

A strong deputation of the Oswal Community under the leadership of Seth Achel Singhji, Ex-M L C, All-India Oswal Conference, Agra, will start for a propaganda tour of Rajputana on the 12th instant.

## REVIVAL OF INVESTMENT BUYING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

### BRIGHTER SENTIMENT IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

### Sterling Recovers On American Exchange Fund Offering Dollars

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

On the Stock Exchange, the Volume business continued small, mainly owing to the approaching end of the long account with some revival of investment buying. Among giltedged securities, foreign issues and Kaffirs the sentiment was somewhat brighter.

Sterling passed another erratic and hectic day. It early weakened in terms of francs and dollars owing to the denial that President has been contemplating further dollar devaluation but later recovered on American Exchange Fund offering dollars. British Control continued to hold aloof.

Commodities were uninteresting.

Wall Street opened steady.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday Feb 28 £98
Friday, March 1 £98
Monday, March 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Tuesday, March 5 £95
Wednesday, March 6, £94 1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 7. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were steadier. Giltedgeds showed a rallying disposition. Mining shares were firm but business was without expansion. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 3/4) £105 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117) £117
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £105 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/4) 4 1/2.
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-3) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (103-6) 102-6
Realisation 1930 (88-6) 90-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-4 1/2) 48-4 1/2
University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2
Ford Motors (31-3) 30-9
Cables and Wireless (6 3/8) 6 1/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera A (£7 5/8) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-9) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (91-6) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Westerns Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (282-6) 282-6
Goddar New (202-6) 202-6
Moddar New (80-7 1/2) 80-0
Sub Nigel (275-0) 278-9
Spring Mines (193-9) 193-9
Union Corporation (152-6) 152-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 3/4) £49
L M S Ford (£17) £17
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board C Stock (£97) £97

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST BOARD

Indian Merchants' Chamber Representatives

"The following have been unanimously elected as the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust for the new term of two years from 1st April 1935:

1 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, (Cotton section).

2 Mr Gordhandas G Morarji (Piecegoods section).

3 Mr Mathuradas Canji Matani (Grain and Seeds section).

4 Mr Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee (General section).

5 Mr A D Shroff (General section).

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 7. 3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£117) £116
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £104 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-1 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-4 1/2) 53-9
Raud Mines (154-4 1/2) 156-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-9) unquoted.
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 3/8
Mexican Eagle shares will be unquoted pending the shareholder's meeting on March 8 in connection with the company's law suit.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 7.

General Motors (dol 28 3/8) dol 28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 1/4) dol 9 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 30 3/4) dol 30 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) unquoted.

## SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 7.

S S Cape St. Andrew, C. W. Purzey, Navlakhi, Graham Trading Co.
S S Genoa Maru, K. Kurata, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.
S S Bankura, S. G. Slocombe, Basrah via Karachi, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 7.

S S Castalia, W. Gremmell, Karachi via Bhavnagar, Graham Trading Co.
S S Nirpura, J. Warden, Moulmein, M M & Co.
S S Ozarda, C. W. Wordingham, Calcutta, M M & Co.
S S Varsova, J. L. Durker, Basrah via Karachi, M M & Co.
S S Begum, H. W. Palmer, Calcutta, via Coast Ports T M & Co.
S S Cape St. Andrew, C. W. Purzey, Durban, Graham Trading Co.
S S Corfu, F. E. French, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Aymeric, M. Jackson, Karachi via Coast Ports. T M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 7.

S S Aymeric for Karachi via Coast Ports.
S S Vita for Persian Gulf.
S S Bankura for Persian Gulf.
S S Badarpur for Rangoon.
S S Wichita for American Ports via Colombo.
S S City of Paris for Europe Ports via Bedi and Karachi.

## Roosevelt's Bearish Speech

### Disappointment Among Inflationists

### U. S. COTTON PRICES LIKELY TO DECLINE

BOMBAY, March 7.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Company, of New York:—

General reaction to Roosevelt speech bearish. Inflationists disappointed but everyone urging something be done but nothing constructive being offered.

Result: Cotton exports continue to decline with American mills curtailing production. European buyers holding off because high value dollar. We expect further decline in prices. Also temporary decline in sugar where profit taking by long interests is readily absorbed by trade. Raw stocks offered readily.

We are moderately bullish, purchases should be made during weak spots.

Technical position in Rubber stronger but confusing. Washington statements undermine confidence here and in shares, wheat and exchange policy.

## WITHSTOOD RAVAGES OF TIME

### Mr. C. M. Master Delineates Beauties Of Chalukyan Style In Mysore

Architecture nearly eight centuries ago in the State of Mysore formed the subject of an interesting lecture delivered on Thursday evening at the Indian Institute of Architects, by Mr. C. M. Master, with the aid of lantern slides.

Mr. L. F. Shroff presided.

The speaker referred to the characteristics of the architecture on the temples in Belur, Halibed, Somnathpur of the 12th century and illustrated the perfection achieved in the carving out of stone, which had successfully withstood the ravages of time.

CHALUKYAN STYLE

"Of the three styles of Architecture in India, known as the Indo-Aryan, the Chalukyan and the Dravidian, the architecture of the Mysore Temples of the 12th century was of the Chalukyan style.

SHARP CARVING

The material used for their construction was known as "soap stone". The stone was rather hard and the carvings were sharp and clear even after nearly eight centuries and the edges projected like knife-edges. The stone could take a high degree of polish and in certain places in these temples, the sculpture was incomplete showing that the carving was made after the stone were placed in position.

The inscriptions in each temple were carved on stone and contained the names of the builders, the date of construction and the names of the sculptors.

The brackets over the columns were driven into sockets and were finely fixed. In some places, the brackets were stolen and in the 18th and 19th centuries some of them were sold away to curio-hunters. Some of these brackets, observed the speaker, could be seen in the Chicago Museum.

### GOVERNOR INSPECTS BOMBAY HARBOUR

Three Hour Survey Covering 14 Miles In Port Trust Launch

On Thursday afternoon H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Brabourne, carried out an informal inspection by launch of the Port Trust properties in the northern part of the Harbour.

VARIOUS TYPES OF CRAFT

Their Excellencies were received at Ballard Pier by Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe (the Chairman), the Trustees and senior officers of the Port Trust and the party then embarked on the Port Trust launch "Princess II". The course followed was along the Alexandra, Prince's and Victoria Dock Harbour walls, passing to the east of Cross Island and thence through the Native Craft Anchorages. Here were seen specimens of almost every type of sailing craft navigating Indian waters—300-ton 'baglas' voyaging to East Africa or the Persian Gulf, 'kotias' and 'dangies' trading to Sind and the Kathiawar ports, 'pattimars' and 'battelas' hailing from the Konkan, 'machwas' and other smaller harbour craft. Thence the launch skirted the harbour foreshore, as far as Tank Bunder where the course was set for Pir Pao Oil Pier, where are berthed the oil tankers which carry petrol and kerosene in bulk to Bombay. The Burma-Shell Oil Company's 8,000-ton tanker "Badarpur" was seen completing the discharge of 11,000 tons of bulk petroleum.

On the return voyage a course was taken between Elephanta and Butcher Island and thence past Tucker Beacon to Ballard Pier, where the party disembarked shortly before 7 o'clock. The distance covered was 14 miles and the time taken over the inspection about 3 hours.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made:—

Mr Dadiba C Mehta, LL.B., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted leave.

Mr H Iwanaga is to Act as Consul for Japan at Bombay, during the absence of Mr S Kurihara

Mr W R S Sharpe, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted leave out of India, preparatory to retirement.

Mr R S Karnik, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave for three weeks from the 25th February 1935.

Mr S C A Lyon, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, is to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, during the absence of Mr R S Karnik proceeded on leave.

Mr S S Alur, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr Akbar Muhammad Khan, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola to be Second Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr S S Alur transferred.

Mr R A Karandikar, Officiating Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola, vice Mr A M Khan transferred.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W E Wilkie Brown, Minister of St. Columbia Church of Scotland is to act temporarily as Chaplain Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the 27th February to the 5th March 1935 inclusive.

The Reverend J A Harding, Chaplain of Kirkee, is granted leave on average pay for two months followed by leave on half average pay for seven months and fifteen days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Khan, ICS, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from 1st March 1935 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr V B Mardhekar is granted leave on average pay from 16th July 1935, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, till the 15th November 1935.

Mr F X Saldanha, Gurcharan Officer, Thana, is to officiate in Class I of the Bombay Forest Service with effect from 10th December 1934.

Mr H P W Davis, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik is granted, with effect from 1st June 1935 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for two months.

### Sikh Committed To Sessions For Double Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Mar. 6.

Narayan Singh the Sikh, undergoing trial for the Wawiwar Peth double murder was committed to Sessions to-day.

# Bellapurs And Cements Firm

## Tata Steel Shares Steady

### Securities Easy And Electrics Quiet

BOMBAY, March 7

The local share bazar was fairly steady to-day with a moderate enquiry for Cement and Bellapur shares. Tata Steel shares were quiet during the early part of the session but towards the close there was some improvement. Hydro Electric shares were quiet with a limited turnover

Despite further decline of £1/2 in Indian Sterling Securities, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 36/3 for 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper on rumours of expansion in currency. But there was heavy unloading which depressed prices to Rs. 95/11/6 but later there was some rally on short covering.

The share bazar was open to-day for one hour and now it will re-open on Wednesday the 13th instant after the settlement. There was less inclination to operate and both Bulls and Bears were watching developments. Large Budly differences have unnerved several operators with limited means and sold-out Bulls are trying to de-press prices with a view to get in at lower levels.

There is no change in the fundamental situation but the general feeling is unsettled owing to outside factors and unfounded rumours which are not uncommon in Dalal Street. Short sales are dangerous as ultimately we look for higher prices. The present dulness is the result of excessive enthusiasm through which the share bazar passed during recent weeks. Patience will be the crowning virtue and those who have both means and patience will do well to have a constructive interest.

**TEXTILE MILLS**

Bombay, March 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 310 0 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 55 0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 928 12 |
| 250 Bradbury | 108 12 |
| 100 Century | 300 0 |
| 100 Central India | 368 12 |
| 100 Colaba | 145 0 |
| 100 Coorla | 117 8 |
| 100 Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 Currim | 5 0 |

**ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE**

Bombay, March 7

Century 301 302 297 300 298 300
Bombay Dycing 930 927 928 926 930 923 928
Kohinoor 230 232 228 231
Central India 372 368 370 367 368
New Great 178 175
Simplex 100 102
Swadeshi 236 231 230
Bundi 46 45/8 46/4 47
I Cement 450 446 450 448 452
Punjab 30 30/12 30/2 30/8
Shahabad 441 450 456 455
Andhra 1775 1770 1776 1772
Tata Hydro 176
Tata Power 1735 1730 1732 1740 1732 1735 1727 1725 1730
T. Steel Defd 710 715 711 706 710 707 708 715
T. Steel Ord 157/8 156/8 158/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 171/8
Bellapur 316 318 317 321 320
B. Steam 308
B. Burma 418 421

| | |
|---|---|
| 250 David | 60 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 390 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0-1-0 |
| 100 Finlay | 120 0 |
| 100 Gokak | 216 4 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1,885 0 |
| 100 Indore | 101 4 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 78 12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 231 4 |
| 250 Laxmi | 780 0 |
| 100 Madhavji | 12 8 |
| 250 Madras United | 45 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 1360 0 |
| 250 Model | 72 8 |
| 50 Mysore | 106 12 |
| 200 New Great | 175 10 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | N 70 0 |
| 100 Phoenix | 332 8 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 39 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 2600 0 |
| 50 Simplex | 102 8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 230 0 |
| 100 Swan | 77 8 |
| 25 Tata | 20 8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1475 0 |
| 1000 Western | 932 8 |
| **BANKS** | |
| 50-100 Baroda | X.D. 102 8 |
| 25-50 Central | 39 0 |
| 500 Imperial | 1620 0 |
| 125-500 Imp. Cont. | 403 12 |
| 50-100 India | 122 8 |
| 5 Union | 5-14-0 |
| **CEMENTS.** | |
| 10 Bundi | 47 0 |
| 70 Gwalior | 131 14 |
| 160 Indian | 452 8 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1485 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 425 0 |
| 75 Okha | 234 6 |
| 10 Punjab | 30 8 |
| 100 Shahabad | 458 12 |
| 70 United | 88 0 |
| **INSURANCE** | |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 13 4 |
| 15-75 New India | 47 4 |
| 200 Oriental | 4840 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 8 12 |
| **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 167 8 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1772 8 |
| 10 Ajmer | 10 8 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 168 2 |
| 100 Bom Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 Broach | 13 12 |
| 100 Karachi | 230 0 |
| 100 Poona | 217 8 |
| 100 Surat | 198 2 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 176 14 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 1730 0 |
| **RAILWAYS** | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 870 0 |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 120 0 |
| 100 C. Province | 89 0 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 90 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 68 0 |
| 100 Mandhra Bhon | 92 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 92 8 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunge | 93 8 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 787 8 |
| **MININGS** | |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 32 4 |
| 30 Tata Steel Defd. | 715 0 |
| 75 Tata Steel Ord. | 158 4 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 100 Alcock | 197 8 |
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 320 10 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 308 12 |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 421 4 |
| 15 Bombay Burma Contry. | 128 12 |
| 8sh Bri. B. Petrol | 3-13-0 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 120 8 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 158 12 |
| 100 Ind. Radio Dfd. | 540 0 |
| 100 Ind Radio Ordy. | 502 8 |
| 1000 Port Canning | 605 0 |
| 15 Scindia | 12 0 |
| 30 Tata Construction | 82 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil | 21 12 |
| **PREFERENCE** | |
| 7 p.c Andhra Valley | 1390 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 287 8 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Tram. | 82 0 |
| 5 p.c. Central India | 527 8 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 1st | 133 12 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 2nd | 147 8 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement | N 15 0 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 140 0 |
| 7½ p.c Tata Power | 1410 0 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 181 4 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 171 8 |
| 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill | 16 0 |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | 660 0 |

## MONTHLY DELIVERY OF SHARES

### MARCH SETTLEMENT

Out of a total of 96,034 shares for delivery in March settlement account through the Clearing House of the local Stock Exchange, the following are conspicuous:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra | 464 |
| Alcock | 204 |
| Bundi | 19720 |
| Belapur | 2460 |
| Bombay Burma | 785 |
| Bombay Steamer | 602 |
| Bombay Tele. | 2620 |
| Century | 542 |
| Colaba | 1072 |
| Dyeing | 765 |
| Gokak | 1795 |
| Indian Cement | 978 |
| Indian Bleaching | 748 |
| Kohinoor | 1065 |
| Katni Cement | 480 |
| Mysore | 100 |
| New Great | 836 |
| Nagpur | 1383 |
| Phoenix | 25 |
| Punjab Cement | 10400 |
| Shahabad | 1142 |
| Shivrajpur | 2990 |
| Swadeshi | 893 |
| Simplex | 1409 |
| Tata Const. | 2530 |
| Tata Steel Ord. | 2814[illegible] |
| Tata Steel Def. | 6677 |
| Tata Hydro | 2119 |
| Tata Power | 1460 |
| Tram | 3630 |

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 6

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £34 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 3/8

## NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 7.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on strength of Wall-Street but later declined on selling on the re-action theory. Foreign selling was the chief feature.

President Roosevelt's speech was considered bearish and improvement in dollar is discouraging exports of cotton. It is believed that ultimately new measures will be adopted to force up prices but the moment disturbed European political and financial situation are having unfavourable effect.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton features market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 12.35. During the early part of the day there was scattered buying influenced by firmness of Wall-Street market and prices advanced 5 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.40. This was the highest level for the day and later on prices declined 11 points on foreign selling. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 9 points at 12.49c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y May highest 12.40 plus 02 (11-28 a.m.)
Lowest 11.29—09 (2-41 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.92 plus 02 (10-3 a m)
Lowest 6.90 (10-55 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Administration states that it is not contemplating additional devaluation. We are not inclined to change our opinion.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Duli market. Demand poor despite weakness sterling. Enterprise stifled by monetary and political uncertainties.

New York: Administration states that it is not contemplating additional devaluation.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 6

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1935 | 12.32—09 |
| July 1935 | 12.31—16 |
| October 1935 | 12.23—19 |
| December 1935 | 12.20—09 |
| January 1936 | 12.33—10 |
| Middling Spot | 12.50—05 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar 6

| | |
|---|---|
| March 1935 | 12.20—07 |
| May 1935 | 12.29—09 |
| July 1935 | 12.36—08 |
| Middling Spot | 12.40—09 |

NEW YORK

New York, Mar 6

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-55 a.m.— | |
| May 1935 | 12.35 |
| July 1935 | 12.40 |
| October 1935 | 12.30 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| May 1935 | 12.38 |
| July 1935 | 12.44 |
| October 1935 | .... |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar 6

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 2,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 1,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

| | 10-12 a.m Quotations. | To-day Price |
|---|---|---|
| March 1935 | 6.92 | 6.98+02 |
| April 1935 | | 6.94+01 |
| May 1935 | 6.86 | 6.92+02 |
| June 1935 | | 6.89+02 |
| July 1935 | | 6.86+02 |
| August 1935 | | 6.81+02 |
| September 1935 | | 6.77+01 |
| October 1935 | | 6.74+03 |
| November 1935 | | 6.75+03 |
| December 1935 | | 6.73+03 |
| January 1936 | | 6.72+02 |
| February 1936 | | 6.71+12 |
| Middling Spot | | 7.15—01 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6

E. G. J. SAKELLARIDIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| March 1935 | 8.58 |
| May 1935 | 8.57 |
| July 1935 | 8.55 |
| October 1935 | 8.51 |
| November 1935 | 8.50 |
| January 1936 | 8.50 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 8.89 |

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar 6

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Mar. sellers 21/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar 6

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per p. sellers 9-1/8

## LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 7.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points on Wednesday with May 6.92. There was local support on renewed easiness of sterling which was partially offset by hedge-selling, Bombay and Continental selling. Later on prices declined on persistent Bombay selling which met with straddle buying. Towards the close there was trade calling which improved prices. Prices fluctuated during the day within a range of 2 points. There was not sufficient buying in sympathy with weakness of sterling. The undertone of the market was easy with a limited enquiry. The market closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of one point. At the close March was quoted 6.04, May 6.05 and July 6.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in this section and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one to two points and spot cotton prices were 4 points up at 8.89d. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 5 points higher at 7.84.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 7 to 8 points.

NEW PROJECT.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The markets continue quiet with trade attention focussed on International monetary problems.

Commenting on commodity prices, President Roosevelt stated to a Press Conference that "he did not think that a sufficiently high level had been reached to bring about the relative reduction of the debt burden desired by the Administration and therefore, the time had not arrived for their stabilisation. The President declined to discuss any suggestion for further devaluation of the dollar but said that a study was being made of an International effort to aid China but that he had not been informed of its progress during the past fortnight.

It is obvious from the above declaration that the Administration are not only determined to support the present level of commodity prices but will most probably devise means to raise them to the higher level desired. This scheme has not yet been disclosed due to the investigations and studies being carried on, but political observers state that once the Administration's programme of loan conversions and the passage of the Budget have been completed the new project will be announced. Many conjectures are afloat as to its nature but it is believed that it will be of an International character covering the old ground of war debts, tariffs, etc., as the Administration is more than ever realising that an isolated policy is not in the best interests of world trade.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH — | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple | 6.04 |
| Fine (Good Staple | 6.19 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 6.84 |
| OOMRA — | |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple | 6.02 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 6.17 |
| Short (No. 1 Staple) | 6.32 |
| BENGAL — | |
| Good | 3.92 |
| Fully Good | 4.02 |
| Fine | 4.12 |
| SCINDE — | |
| Fully Good | 4.02 |
| Fine | 4.12 |
| Superfine | 4.22 |

SEEDS

London, Mar. 6.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Mar/ sellers £9/7/6.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Mar./Apr. sellers £11/5/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Mar./Apr. sellers £11/12/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con t) C.I.F. ton, Mar./Apr. sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Mar./Apr. sellers £11/13/9

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Brazien | 41-3/8 |
| Yellow Metal | 34-1/ |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 11-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B. | 215 |

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar 6

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels Apr./ sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. parcels Apr sellers 21/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nominal.

## WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 6

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| Amer Forn Power Com | 2 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 37 |
| Electric Bond Common | 1 1/2 |
| Electric Bond & dol Pfd | 41 |
| Columbia Gas | 4 |
| American Tel and Tel | 104 |
| Western Union Telg | 22 1/4 |
| Radio Corporation | 1 1/2 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 41 |
| New York Central | 13 1/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 9 |
| Erie R R | 9 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 19 |
| Union Pacific R R | 90 |
| Great North Pfd | 11 |
| National Distillers | 26 |
| Hiram Walker | 27 |
| Amr Tobacco B | 39 |
| Dupont de Nemours | 91 |
| Bethelhem Steel | 25 1/2 |
| United States Steel | 30 1/2 |
| American Smelting | 34 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 22 3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 9 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 15 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 42 |
| International Harvestor | 38 |
| Ford Motors of Canada A | 28 |
| General Motors | 28 1/4 |
| Packard Motor | 4 |
| General Electric | 22 |
| St Oil of N J | 38 |
| Atlantic Refining | 22 |
| Socony | 12 1/4 |
| Plymouth Oil | 8 |
| American Radiator | 12 |
| Chase Bank | 22 1/4 |
| National City Bank | 19 1/4 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 310 |
| Celanese Corp of Amr | 25 |
| General Foods | 34 |
| National Dairy | 16 |
| Canadian Pacific | 10 |
| Amr Cyanamind B | 15 3/4 |
| Guaranty Trust | 262 |

Total business 1 million.

Market erratic on confusing Washington currency statement Guaranty Trust has declared a dividend of 3 dol ex dividend to-day 7th March. Amr. Cyanamind has declared a dividend of 10 cents ex dividend on 14-3-35.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Mar 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. | 71-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later | 84 |
| Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later | 94-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55 | 113 1/ |
| Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. | 84-1/2 |
| Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 | 105-3/4 |
| War Loan, 5 1/2 per cent. 1952 | 105-3/8 |
| Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 | 117 |
| Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. | 114 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 15 1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Beg. | 130 |
| National Bank of India | 45 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | 10-3/4 |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar 6

| | |
|---|---|
| I. T. London on:— | |
| Berlin | 11.72 |
| Amsterdam | 6.85 |
| Brussels | 20.17 |
| Madrid | 34.53 |
| Milan | 56.37 |
| Berne | 14.64 |
| Paris | 71.34 |
| Prague | 111.75 |
| I.T. London on New York | |
| Closing rate | 4.77 |

LONDON SILVER.

London Mar 6.

Silver—Market steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-13/16 |
| Forward | 26-15/16 |

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/9/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, Mar. 6.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 4 months market rate ½ per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to ¾ per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 7

The local silver market was again active to-day with renewed buying and prices recorded a sharp rise but later on there was some liquidation. Fagan delivery opened at Rs. 72/4 and advanced to Rs. 72/12 but later on declined to Rs. 72/8. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Montreal silver market was strong and recorded a rise of 62 to 110 points but New York Spot silver prices declined 1/8 cent to 57 5/8 cents owing to bearish statement of the President. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-7 3/16

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 65 5 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 72 8 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 72 15 0 |
| Ready gold | 36 12 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 36 13 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 36 14 3 |

# ABSENCE OF CONFIDENCE IN YARN PRICES

## Decline In Mercerized Greys

### RESTRICTED TURNOVER

Bombay, Mar. 6

The important event during the week under review has been the publication of the Government of India Budget on Thursday, the 28th February. This has produced no effect whatever on the yarn market in as much as there was absolutely no change in the Budget relating to yarn. There have been however violent fluctuations during the week in prices of Gold, Silver and other commodities as a result of wide fluctuation in Dollar and Sterling Exchange. All principal commodity markets have therefore become very unsettled with an uncertain tendency at the close. In such circumstances, naturally there has been no improvement in demand in the yarn market and whilst prices have nominally remained unchanged, turnover has been considerably restricted. Dealers and consumers have no confidence in the present level of prices and almost all reports from important consuming districts have been rather discouraging. The future trend of the market is uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no change to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained practically unchanged with a quiet undertone. Turnover is very small Fresh forward business with Manchester is very negligible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A further decline in prices of all kinds of Japanese yarns has taken place during the week under review and turnover has remained very restricted. In case of Mercerized yarn Grey as well as Bleached prices have shown a further decline with an uncertain tendency. Speculative transactions are almost absent on account of the uncertain trend of the market and dealers seem to have suffered heavy losses on account of the sharp decline in prices. In case of Grey Single as well as twofold Cotton yarns, the decline in price is comparatively smaller. Arrivals have been increasing and demand from consuming districts is very moderate. Sampin have improved to some extent in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained very firm.

The decline in prices of Japanese Art Silk yarns reported in our last has continued still further and dealers and consumers have been suffering very heavy losses in their recent arrivals by the incoming steamers. In spite of such very low and attractive prices offtake has been very restricted probably due to heavy stocks in consuming districts. As regards forward business Import Houses have been quoting still lower prices but owing to absence of confidence and continued decline in quotations from Japanese Makers forward sales have been possible only for small quantities. As regards Italian yarns prices have remained unchanged during the week. On account of comparatively much cheaper prices of Japanese yarns, sales of Italian yarns have been naturally very restricted. Stocks have also been not very large. There has been improved demand from the North for Italian Dull yarns particularly for cheap grade qualities and sales of cloth produced from Dull yarns have been showing steady improvement. Demand from Mills has also been moderate at present. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Consuming centres have been reporting poor demand for yarns. Some of our Mills have been showing anxiety to make further sales in yarns for forward deliveries but in the absence of improvement in demand and increasing stocks in the local market dealers do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases except at very low prices, Naturally therefore fresh sales during the week by our Mills have been very small. Upcountry Mills are also reported to have been inclined to make further sales but it is difficult to come across any buyers for bulk business at anything like remunerative prices. Reports from Cloth market are also very discouraging and in such circumstances it does not pay the handloom weavers to place their product at anything like satisfactory prices. The future outlook therefore does not seem to be hopeful for the time being.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 7

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 244/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was some nervous liquidation in Broach J/A otherwise the market was dull and featureless.

Later on the market was easy. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened easy at a decline of 4 points. There was increased selling and Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 243. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 241/12
Broach J/A. Rs. 238/12
Oomra March Rs. 219/8
Oomra May Rs. 217
Bengal March Rs. 138/4
Bengal May Rs. 141

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 7

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 15th Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Apr: 5/32 May.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 283 nominal
Banks selling T T 281 nominal
Banks buying T T 278 1/4 nominal
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 531
Banks buying D D 541
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 51 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 109
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 86
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.74 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 7th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 7th instant
Java/London 6.89 7th instant
London/Paris 71.34 6th instant
London/Belgium 20.17 6th instant
London/Switzerland 14.54 6th instant
London/Italy 56.37 6th instant
London/Berlin 11.72 6th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th instant
London/New York 4.77 6th instant
London/Amsterdam 6.92 1/2 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-7-10 1/2 5th instant £7-9-4 6th instant
Silver London Ready 26 11/16 5th instant 26 13/16 6th instant
Silver London Forward 26 3/4 5th instant 26 15/16 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 57 15/16 5th instant 58 6th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 5th instant 5/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 5th instant 3/4 per cent 6th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 3/4 per cent
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, March 7

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett | 95/13 |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash | 95/13 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Sett | 108/12 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Cash | 108/12 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 Sett | 116/10 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 Cash | 116/10 |

TAX FREES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 109 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 118 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore | 109/8 |
| 6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L | 101/14 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent 1941 | 100/12 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 | 101/12 |
| 4 per cent 1948 | 105/8 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 | 116 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 | 108 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 | 109 |
| 5 per cent 1935 | 101/12 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 | 108/6 |
| 6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B | 101/12 |

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent B P T 1974 | 102/12 |
| 4 per cent M Deb 1974 | 102/4 |
| 3 per cent M Deb 1959 | 113/8 |
| 6 per cent M Deb 1954 | 125/8 |
| 6 per cent K P T 1936 | 125/8 |
| 6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 | 107 |

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 96 and improved to Rs. 96/2 but at this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices to Rs. 95/12 and finally closed at Rs. 95/13/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,520 |
| Linseed | 9,842 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds | 937 |
| Gingellyseed | 528 |
| Poppyseed | 152 |
| Groundnuts | 4,813 |
| Castorseed | 1,730 |
| Rice | 13,788 |
| Myraboljams | 4,301 |
| Cottonseed | 15,119 |
| Gram | 675 |
| Joowar | 1,740 |
| Barley | 221 |
| Bajree | 1,036 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 1,485 |

## SHARE BAZAR NOTIFICATION

The Committee of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have decided that all Ready Delivery Contracts in the following securities shall henceforth be settled through the Clearing House:—

1. Tata 2nd Preference (5)
2. New India Assurance (10)
3. Bank of India (5)
4. Central Bank (10)
5. Union Bank (25)
6. Baroda Bank (5)
7. Petrol (100)
8. Jupitar (25)
9. Vulcan (25)
10. Tata Power Preference (1)
11. Andhra Valley Preference (1)
12. Hydro Preference (5)

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1935

## Speaker Comes To Bhore's Rescue

### Says, Governor-General Can Disallow Any Information

### SATYAMURTI'S QUESTION ON HOARE'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Assembly met to-day to commence voting on the demands for grants and the prospect of an interesting debate on the refusal of the grants attracted a large number of visitors. Mr. Ramchandra, Joint Secretary of the Education Department, took the oath, replacing Mr. Bajpai who is ill.

KING'S COMMISSION.

Mr. Tottenham, replying to Mr. Asaf Ali's question said that 248 Indians had received the King's commission since 25th August, 1919, whereof 196 were still in service, and 47 had either retired or resigned and two were removed from service. Retirements and resignations were as follows:—under five years service 17; between five and ten years 17; between 10 and 15 years 12; and over 15 years service. 1.

As regards the removals one officer with under five years service was removed and another of between ten and fifteen years service. The reasons for removal or resignations are confidential. Mr. A. Chetty asked whether resignations and retirements were voluntary, or were the officers made to resign. Mr. Tottenham replied that in some cases the officers were told that unless they resigned proceedings would be taken against them which might result in their removal.

Mr. Ishwar Saran—"How many were thus asked to retire?"

Mr. Tottenham—"I think about 20 were asked to resign or retire and the rest resigned voluntarily."

Mr. Sant Singh.—"Is it a fact that persons who were made to retire asked for a court of enquiry, and the enquiry was not held?"

Mr. Tottenham—"Everyone is given full opportunity to defend himself."

Mr. A. Chetty—"Is there not differential treatment between Indian and British officers?"

BRITISH & INDIAN EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Tottenham—"We maintain exactly the same standard of efficiency for British and Indian officers."

Mr. Bardoloi—"Has any Indian reached the rank of Major?"

Mr. Tottenham—"It takes 18 years to reach that rank. Indian commissioned officers will be unable to do so till 1938."

LIKE SARDINES IN COMPARTMENTS.

Mr. B. B. Varma, in a question suggested that the B. N. W. Railway did not make any special arrangements to meet the huge pilgrims rush in connection with the Magh Mela in February and the passengers were packed like sardines in compartments.

Mr. P. R. Rau did not accept this statement and pointed out that though the railway might have under-estimated the possible rush, they did all in their power to deal with the situation in the best possible way. The number of pilgrims was over two lakhs and the number of special trains provided to meet with the rush of traffic was 116.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING.

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Satyamurthi that the Government was at present carrying out a detailed investigation into the question of broadcasting of commercial information and their decision as to whether the Bombay Broadcasting Company should give the morning qpotations of the cotton markets at New York, Liverpool etc., would depend on the results of such investigations.

Mr. Satyamurthi referring to the British Trade Agreement and the Assembly's verdict on it, asked whether the Government of India were overruled by the Secretary of State?

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the normal practice was not to disclose the nature of the communications between the Government of India and the Secretary of State but as a special case, he said, "I would say that the answer is in the negative."

HOARE & ASSEMBLY VERDICT ON J.P.C. SCHEME.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Government of India was consulted by the Secretary of State before the latter made his statement before the House of Commons that the result of the Assembly's verdict is nil.

Sir Joseph Bhore repeated his statement of his inability to disclose what had transpired between the "Government of India and the Secretary of State."

Mr. Satyamurti, quoting from the standing order, pointed out that there was no controversy in the matter but information was wanted on a question of fact whether the Government of India had been consulted.

The President said that the Governor-General had authority to disallow any information being given if such was considered detrimental to public interests. If the members of the Treasury Benches representing the Government refused to disclose any information, it must be presumed that they did not want to disclose the information. There never had been any practice compelling the members of the Government to disclose information which they did not wish to, in public interest.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

Mr. Satyamurthi had questions on the Ottawa Trade Agreement and the report of the committee of the Assembly which were laid on the table of the House at the end of the last Simla session.

Sir Joseph Bhore stated that a report similar to Dr. Meek's will be prepared for 1934|35 in due course.

Answering Dr. Ziauddin, Sir Joseph Bhore said that there never was any undertaking by the Government that an opportunity to discuss the report of last year would be given separately. An official report of the working of the preference for 1934-35 would be prepared and consideration of the whole matter could be taken up early next year.

Mr. Mody asked if it was not a fact that last year's report suggested that there were not sufficient information on certain matters for arriving at any definite conclusions.

Sir Joseph Bhore: That is quite correct.—A. P..

"OBJECTS AND PARTS" COMPETITION

RESULTS

will be announced in

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

MARCH 10TH

## PROTECTION TO SALT INDUSTRY

### Withdrawal Would Hit Bengal Consumers And Aden Indians

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

"The withdrawal of protection from the Salt Industry would hit not only the consumers of Salt in Bengal but also the manufacturers of salt in Aden who are Indians." This case has been made out in the blue book entitled "whither protection" distributed to-day to members of the Central Legislature by Messrs. S. C. Rai, Noor Mohamed Elias and A. C. Mukerjee.

They state that if sufficient time and encouragement and certainty of protection for a period of five years were assured there was no doubt that capital and necessary endeavour would be forthcoming even in Bengal so as to enable her to produce salt. Before protection was given salt was sold in Bengal at prices between Rs. 75 and Rs. 125 per ton, but now the prices ranged between Rs. 46 and Rs. 50.

NO JUSTIFICATION

By eliminating the foreign combination, therefore, there was no justification in saying that the interests of the consumer were not safe now. Neither did the Aden manufacturers make large profits now as has been clearly stated by the Tariff Board in its Report. The abolition of protection would only bring foreign manufacturers in the picture and eliminate the Aden manufacturers who are Indians with the consequent loss of India's trade, namely, export of agricultural produce to Aden such as rice, jute, gunnies and tea.

Lastly, they state, up to now Aden has not been snatched away and the Colonial Government have not come into power.

WRONG DISCRIMINATION

Yet it is a shocking to find that our own Government of their own initiative had made bold to suggest a measure which would wrongly discriminate and would force Indians to give up their trade connections with their mother country. On the other hand in India all sorts of safeguards are provided and extraordinary powers are proposed to be given lest we may attempt to discriminate or in the slightest way attempt to prejudice the interests of foreigners in India.

The book suggests that if the separation of Aden could not be stopped India must insist upon a Trade Agreement being made between India and Aden as is suggested in the J. P. C. Report in the case of Burma.

I understand that there is no chance of any change being made in the Salt Duty position for the next year.

## ALIGARH 'VARSITY CONTROVERSY

### Govt. To Avoid Dilemma By Making Pro-Vice-Chancellor's Post Optional

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

I understand that the Government have decided to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act to incorporate the simple solution they have found of the recent controversy regarding the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

OPINION DIVIDED.

It may be recalled that the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University in May last asked the Government to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act so as to eliminate the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Later this subject came under discussion at the meeting of the court in November and the opinion thereon was divided. Later still the Chancellor of the University, the Nawab of Bhopal, issued a circular letter to the members of the Court inviting their opinion on this question and it is understood that the replies received indicate that opinion was again more or less evenly divided.

GOVT. IN A DILEMMA.

This placed the Government of India in some difficulty. In case the Government decided to accept the recommendation that the post be eliminated they would be carrying out the wishes of half the Court and acting contrary to the wishes of the other half. If Government refused to accept the recommendation they would still be carrying out the wishes of half the Court and acting contrary to the wishes of the other half. At first sight it would appear that the Government was in a great difficulty and the way of escape did not appear to be easy.

GOVT. MAKE IT OPTIONAL.

Enquiries made have elicited the information that the Government have solved this difficulty in a very simple way. They have decided to make the filling of this post optional with the Court. In case the Court wants to have the Pro-Vice-Chancellor the Act should not stand in the way of the Court appointing one. In case the Court feels that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is not needed the Act should not compel the Court to appoint one. This decision makes the position simple and easy and the authorities wonder why there has been such a controversy about it.

An amending Bill on these lines is being prepared and the Government expects to get it passed at this session of the Central Legislature.

## "BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT"

### Mysore M.L.C. To Move Bill For Abolition Of Death Sentence

BANGALORE, March 7.

"Capital punishment is barbarous and unworthy of an enlightened people. It has been abolished in many countries and the Bill seeks to abolish it in Mysore."

So declares the statement of objects and reasons of the draft Bill which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, by Mr. K. T. Bashyam, for the abolition of death penalty in the State.

The Bill provides that no person shall be sentenced to death by any court of Law in Mysore for an offence and that penal servitude shall be substituted whenever death is provided in the existing law.—United Press.

## *PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX IN BARODA*

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BARODA, Bar. 7.

Plague continues in Petlad taluga, 51 attacks and 13 deaths being reported during the week-ending March 2.

Petlad town: 9 attacks, 4 deaths, 1,700 innoculated out of the affected population of 44,000. 203 attacks and 53 deaths by small-pox including Baroda district 34 and 24, Mehsana district 150 and 29. Patan Taluka showing the maximum figures of 119 and 17 have been reported.

## Desai Elected Chairman Of Broach School Board

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Mar. 6.

The election of the Chairman of the newly elected Municipal School Board took place to-day at the Municipal office. Sjt. Motilal Vin with the support of Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan proposed that Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai be elected as a chairman. As there was no other candidate in the field Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai was unanimously elected as the chairman of the School Board. Though the meeting was held at 10-30 a.m. many persons flocked to the Municipal office to know the result. The election of the vice-chairman did not take place as Sjt. Diwan moved for the postponement of the election for the present. Sjt. Dinkerrao is thus elected the chairman of the school Board for the fourth time.

## *STAR OF HOPE TO SHIPWRECKED MARINERS OF WEST*

### *Ex.-M.L.A. On Country's Political Destiny And Federation*

COCHIN, March 6.

"It is my firm conviction, a conviction that I have had after 15 years of close study of the political problem of this country, that India can progress and evolve its political destiny only through an All-India Federation," thus declared Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar ex-M.L.A. and a prominent member of the Madras Justice Party, while addressing to the students of St. Thomas College, Trichur Mr Mudaliar spoke on States and Federation.

NEW IDEA.

Mr. Mudaliar continued, "Federation—an All-India Federation—a union to certain extent of British Indian Provinces and Indian States has been the dream of many of those who have taken part in the politics of this country. From what I have heard, an All-India Federation is an idea of recent birth. Suddenly on one fine morning at St. James Palace the Maharaja of Bikaner threw this idea of an All-India Federation and since then this idea has gained ground from state to state and from there to our Indian Politicians." He was emphatically of opinion that India could gain her proper place in the comity of the nations of the world with the co-operation of the Indian States. A purely Br. Indian Federation was useless. Speaking about the Indian princes he said it was the biggest mistake to say that Indian Rulers are entirely autocratic. For he said "what is good for Br. India is equally good for Indian States. Our hopes and aspirations are the same, our cultural and economic interests are alike. We are in the same boat rowing towards the shore."

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After giving an idea of the proposed Federation Mr. Mudaliar criticised the method of nominating representatives by the State rulers to the Federal Legislatures, and expressed his optimism of the sound working of the system giving place to election.

EASTERN STAR.

In conclusion he said that a United India was his vision, as India a star in the political ferment of the East a star which will give hope and guide the shipwrecked mariners of the West, which will make them realise that the salvation of the future of the country lies in the whole-hearted administration of the peoples of the great country.—United Press.

## BRITISH PUBLIC KNOW LITTLE ABOUT INDIA

### Newspapers In Great Britain Are Interested Only In Fantastic Stories About This Country, Says Mr. Nehra

Mr. R. S. Nehra, Solicitor.

That the average Englishman is not interested to know what Mr. Winston Churchill and his group say, because Mr. Churchill has nothing much to his credit as a public man; and

That Churchill and his group of diehards were a noisy little section, who make as much noise as possible through their two papers which they control, and that if any minority party has any influence with the present Government, it is the Labour and Libberal parties, who through their influence can possibly try their best to get "Dominion Status" inserted in the Preamble of the New Reforms, is the view of Mr. R. S. Nehra, Indian Solicitor practicing in England.

Mr. Nehra is the President of the Hindu Society in London. After practicing for sometime in East Africa and working as the Indian member of the Council there, he went to England in 1928 and has been practicing there since then.

He recently came back to India on a short tour and is returning to his land of adoption this week.

Questioned by a "Chronicle" representative, he said that he belonged to the Labour Party and stood for the County elections, but was defeated by a narrow majority.

Q. Oh! You belong to the Labour party to which Mr. MacDonald belongs?

A. No. No. Mr. MacDonald was once a member. Now we have disowned him. He does not belong to us any longer.

CHURCHILLIAN "DIE-HARDS."

When reminded of the opposition of Mr. Churchill and others, Mr. Nehra said that the group of "die-hards" had very little influence both with the Government and the public in England. The Labour and Liberal parties, which could influence the Government, were trying their best to amend the Constitution so that it might be as favourable to Indians as possible.

The general public in England were extremely ignorant, continued Mr. Nehra, about Indian affairs They did not know the Indian conditions, and the present situation in the country. For example, there were hardly ten persons in England, including Advocates, who knew that there were as many as ten High Courts in India, since they knew that England had only one High Court. There was not a single newspaper which gave the real news about India and the situation here, excepting publishing now and then some sensational story. There was no Indian agency which had been working in England to enlighten the public as to what the real situation here was. Excepting publishing some fantastic and funny pictures of India, the newspaper did not care to print anything real about the country. Consequently the average Englishman could not give any wise opinion about India and Indian affairs. All the same, people in England were anxious to know what the real situation in India was provided there were some people who could go and explain to them.

According to Mr. Nehra, who himself had delivered a few lectures, the average Englishmen were very kind and considerate to Indians. Some of them, who were told about India and its struggle expressed their hearty sympathy with Indian aspirations.

MR. NEHRA'S JOURNAL.

Referring to the new Paper "Indian," which he had started in London, Mr. Nehra said that it was being circulated in all public libraries and the people were interested in reading news about India.

When asked as to what Indians settled in England were doing towards educating the British public, he said that those few in England were not much inclined towards public life. He suggested that a batch of half a dozen prominent Indians should go round England on a lecture tour for about six months or a year and he was sure they would be giving a lie to Mr. Churchill, who had been proclaiming that Indians were unfit for any progressive government.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN JOURNALISTS.

Referring to the half a dozen Indian journalists who are working in England for papers in India, he said he knew all of them. These half a dozen found it difficult to sell news about India to English papers because the papers there were interested only in fantastic news and not in steady interesting news about India. The Indian papers could not pay to their representatives adequately and hence Indian Journalists in England found it difficult to make both ends meet. He referred to two Indian papers, which had English people to represent them and paid them heavily. He felt that those papers should have encouraged Indians instead of encouraging English journalists for the news they wanted.

Referring to the telegrams and petitions that were being sent to the leaders of different parties in Parliament, he said that it served no purpose as those people knew what the situation in India was. What was required was the education of the people of England about India and Indian affairs. Ninety-five per cent of the people there did not know what the Communal Award was. If they did come to know that in the end the decision of the Premier would recoil on Englishmen, they would agitate against the Award and see that it is withdrawn.

NEED OF RESIDENTIAL CLUB.

While there were Residential Clubs for all the nationalities in the world, in London, there was not a single club where Indian visitors could stay. When reminded of the Residential Club of Mr. Birla, he said that the management had been placed with an English Jew and the cost was so heavy that it was cheaper to live in other places. To have an Indian Club in London is to have an address for an Indian in England. The Rajas and Maharajas who visited England had not contributed anything towards starting a Club, while they had made enormous contributions to the English institutions. Even H. H. the Aga Khan had not contributed anything towards starting a Club He suggested that the Rajas and Maharajas, who would be visiting London during the Jubilee celebrations should contribute liberally towards starting a Residential Club for the use of all Indians.

## RESTRICTION IN COTTON DEALING

### A Baroda Notification

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March 7.

Mr. Mane Patil, District Magistrate, Baroda notifies the restriction of buying, sale or exchange of cotton less than ten pounds in the whole of the district for checking cotton thefts from fields, and protecting cultivators. The notification remains in force upto April 1, 1935

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